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A 'Dug-out' Canoe from South Wales: with Notes on the Chronology, Typology, and Distribution of Monoxylous Craft in England and Wales

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[Read 17th December 1925]

IN September 1925, Mr. Thomas Jenkins, a carpenter of Llangorse, Breconshire, recovered a dug-out canoe of oak from Llangorse Lake. This lake is situated six miles to the eastward of the county town. It is about 500 ft. above sea-level, in the valley and near the source of the stream known as Afon Llynfi, which flows northward (into the Wye) along the western escarpment of the Black Mountains. The lake is a mile in length and in greatest breadth, and is of glacial origin.

The canoe was lying on its port side, on and partly buried in the muddy floor of the lake, close to the northern shore, in a small bay to the east of the brook known as the Nant Cui (fig. 1).¹ Mr. Jenkins had known of the existence of the canoe for some years; but only this year was the level of the lake low enough to enable him to remove it. At the time of removal it lay in 3½ ft. of water. The canoe has been purchased by Lord Glanusk, who has sent it to the National Museum of Wales for treatment; an opportunity has thus been given for careful examination.

The boat is well preserved. The starboard side aft of the bow

¹ Mr. Jenkins fixed the exact spot on the map for me. He notes that this part of the lake floor is 'very muddy, and black at that'.

has partially rotted away,¹ but the port side is practically perfect and has not warped. The vessel thus affords admirable opportunity for consideration of the design and technique of a monoxylous craft. The photographs (pls. xviii-xxii) and the scale plan and sections (fig. 2) give an adequate idea of the character of the vessel. The length is 15 ft. 3 in., the original breadth amidships about 25 in. Height from gunwale to floor amidships 12 in., to

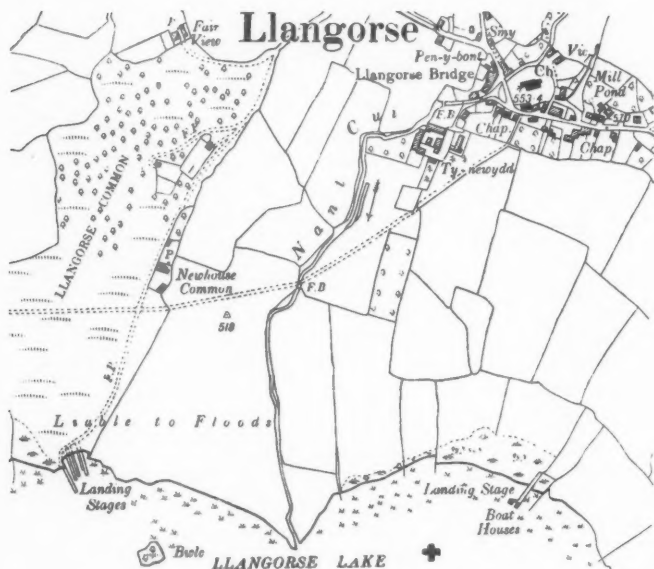


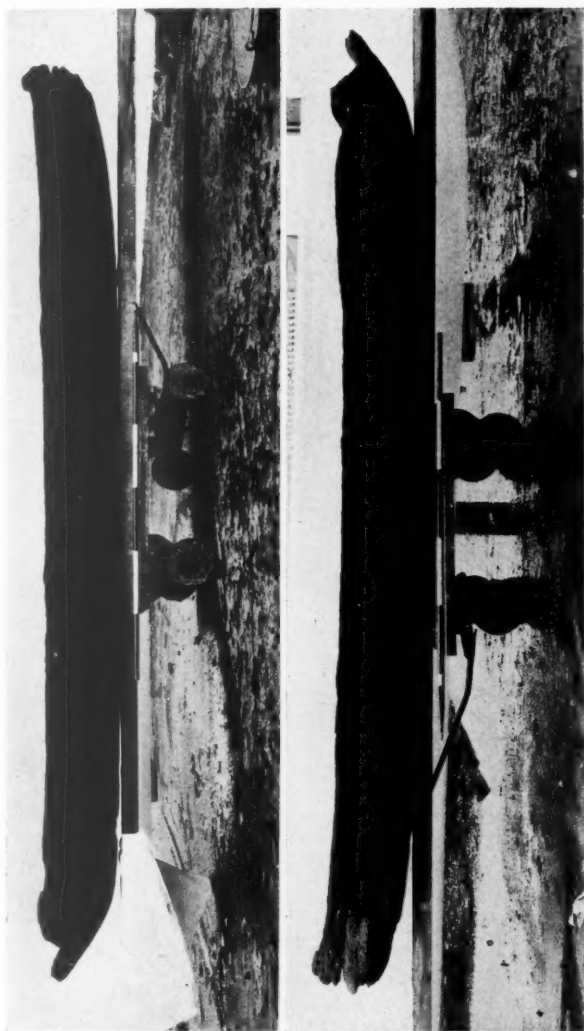
FIG. 1. Llangorse Lake, showing the position of the canoe (+) and of the crannog (Bwlc). Scale: 6 inches to 1 mile.

(Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office)

bottom 15 in. The extreme height of the prow is 16.5 in., that of the stern 21.5 in. above a base-line formed by a horizontal plank, on which the boat lies naturally, without wedges or supports.

The first impression received when the vessel lay in a boat-house at Llangorse is confirmed by closer study; we have not a mere hollowed log, but a shapely vessel made by men with a developed tradition of skilful craftsmanship (see pl. xviii a). Thirteen feet of the 15 ft. 3 in. of the boat are hollowed out. The

¹ The starboard side is extremely thin, nearly half of it is broken away, and a portion at the starboard quarter is missing. See pls. xviii, xix, xx, xxii.



The Llangorse canoe : above, port side ; below, starboard side, broken portion removed to show interior



The Llangorse canoe

Above ; from port bow, showing beak and seat in stern

Below ; from starboard bow

THE LLANGORSE CANOE PLAN AND SECTIONS

THE LLANGORSE CANOE, PLAN. AND SECTIONS

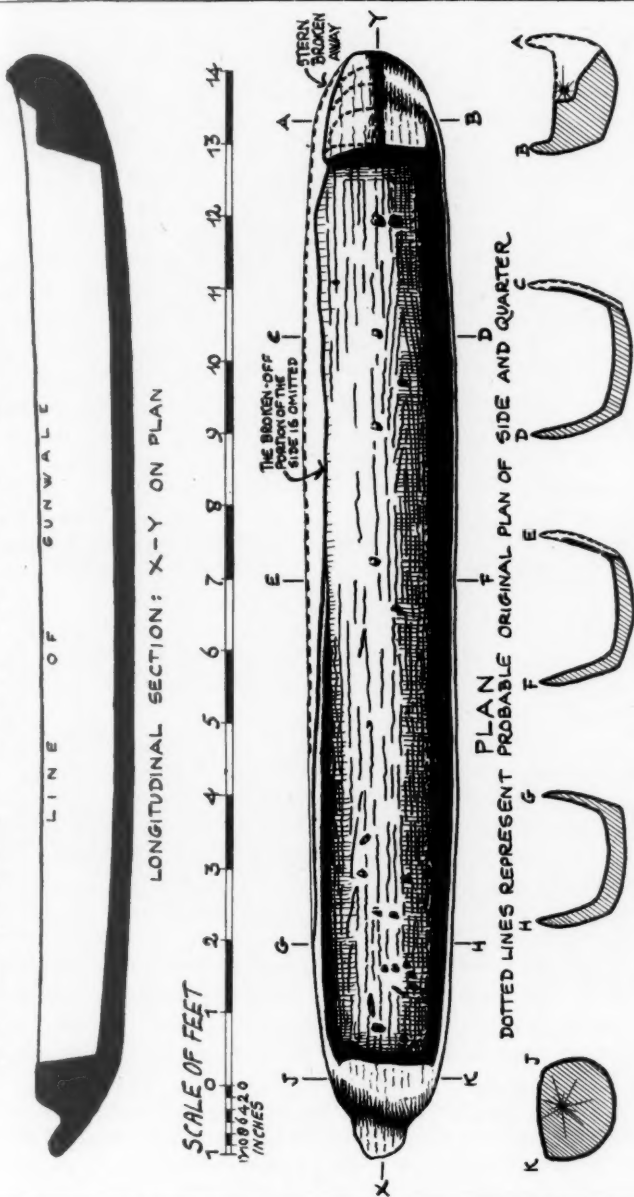


FIG. 2.

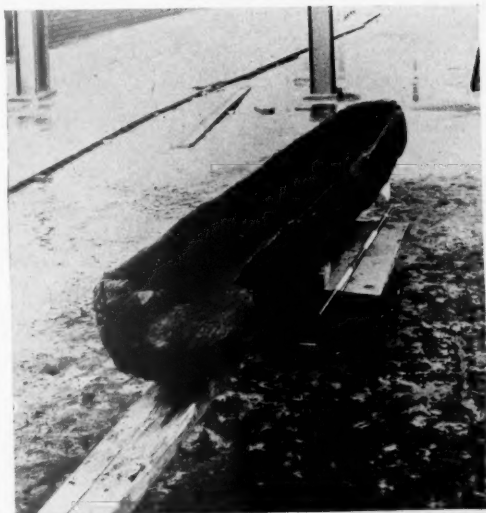
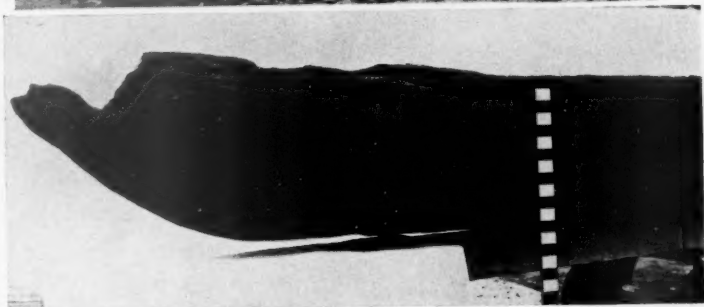
sides, thin at the gunwale, expand to $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 in. at the junction with the floor, which in the median line is from 3 in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. The gunwale is not notched or pierced, and there are no ribs or transverse ledges on sides or floor (pl. xix). There are no perforations—plugged or open—in the bottom. The solid ends are roughly pointed (spoon-shaped); one—obviously the prow—is beaked, the beak being defined by deep notches irregularly cut from either side, linked by a diagonal cut at the centre (pl. xxi). The stern, which has a well-cut seat for a paddler or fisherman, is rounded and bluntly pointed, and in profile resembles the end of a Canadian canoe (pls. xix, xxi). The bottom rises at the stem and the stern; at the stern there is a continuous and graceful curve, while at the stem the distinction between the prow and the bottom is well marked (pl. xviii a). The sides and bottom are flattened and meet at an obtuse angle. This feature is seen in pls. xx c and xxi; the extent to which the log has been shaped up externally is shown in the sectional plan (fig. 2).

About two-thirds of the diameter of the tree was used, as is shown by the presence of the pith at the solid ends (see fig. 2). The relation which the axes of the knots bear to the major axis of the boat shows that the stern is the root end of the trunk; the boat being parallel-sided, this fact is not otherwise apparent. The vessel is constructed almost entirely out of heart-of-oak, but at the junction of the port side and bottom some sap wood is present.

The outside shows few toolmarks, probably for two reasons: the skin was smoothed to reduce the friction and so lessen the labour of propulsion (see pl. xx c) and the original surface has in many places been furrowed and softened as a result of use and prolonged immersion. The spoon-shaped bow, however, shows traces of the axe or adze with which doubtless the whole of the exterior of the boat was shaped up. The interior, on the other hand, shows its original surface almost unimpaired, and several significant features permit us to recover with some approach to certainty the method by which the hollowing-out process was carried on, and the character of the tools used. It may here be noted that there is no trace of the use of fire to aid the work. The features in question are:

(1) Holes, roughly circular, on the floor. These are of varying depth, from a mere dimpling in the surface to 0.5 in., and they are very irregularly distributed, the greater number being close to the prow (pl. xxi, and plan, fig. 2).

(2) Axe-marks on the solid transverse walls of the prow and stern (pl. xxi).

*a**b**c*

The Llangorse canoe

- a.* From starboard quarter.
- b.* Partial view of interior from port side; broken portion of starboard side replaced in position.
- c.* Profile of the beak: the flatness and smooth finish of the port side are noticeable; the angle formed by the junction of the bottom and sides is well seen.

The vertical scale is in inches.



The Llangorse canoe : starboard bow, showing detail of beak and gouge and chisel cuts on (inner) port side. Externally, the sloping side and the angle formed by the junction of the bottom and side are well shown.

The scale is in inches

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(3) Chisel or gouge-like marks, vertical and diagonal, on the inner face of the port side (pl. xxi).

I suggest that the process of hollowing was carried out first by making a broad and deep hole, probably at the centre, and then by cutting smaller holes with chisel or gouge and mallet at convenient points, so that by means of wedges the wood might be split in the direction of the holes. The split portions would readily break off on the lines of weakness thus formed, and the hollow area was thus lowered bit by bit. When the hollow was deep enough, that is when the floor was sufficiently thin—3-4 in.—and the surface roughly cleaned up, it would be found that of the last lot of holes made, some were too deep. That these should be most numerous at one end—the prow—is readily explicable. Reference to the plan (fig. 2) shows that the floor rises here, and the necessity of allowing for this may well have been overlooked during the progress of the work.

The next stage was to clear up the jagged ends of the opening to a clean face at bow and stern. This was done with an axe, not an adze, the direction of the cuts being transverse and not vertical. At the bow, in one angle, one can distinguish between that part of the floor cleaned up by the original method and that done by the axe. The axe used was thin-bladed, and, in my opinion, of iron; but there is just a possibility that the cuts in question might have been made by a palstave. It was then necessary to reduce the sides to a suitable and uniform thickness. This appears to have been done by cutting grooves down the sides and chipping away the intervening wood. By this careful method the danger—a very real one—of splitting the sides was avoided. When the wall of the boat had been reduced to the requisite thickness, traces of the final series of grooves remained. There is no evidence that a brace and bit was used by the makers. The holes in the floor are irregular in size and shape and are such as would be made by chisel or gouge and mallet. Chisels and gouges were of course well-known tools in Western Europe from the Late Bronze Age onwards. Both axe and gouge (or chisel) were used to cut the notches which define the beak.

It is clear from the irregularity of the interior surfaces and of the notched beak that the craft was of ordinary work-a-day type, no more labour having been spent on it than was necessary to fit it for its purpose.

The asymmetry of the deep transverse notches at the prow which define the beak suggest that these are the remains of a large hole cut in the solid prow with little skill from either side,

for the purpose of securing the painter; the wood forming the upper wall of the hole having on this hypothesis rotted away. There is, however, nothing in the surface condition of the adjacent solid portion of the prow to support this view, and certain indications—the presence of cuts due to a tool having been driven into the wood from above downwards—are definitely opposed to it. A portion of the upper part of the *beak*, however, seems to have been split off, and this beak may have formed a sort of bollard to take the loop of a painter or mooring rope.

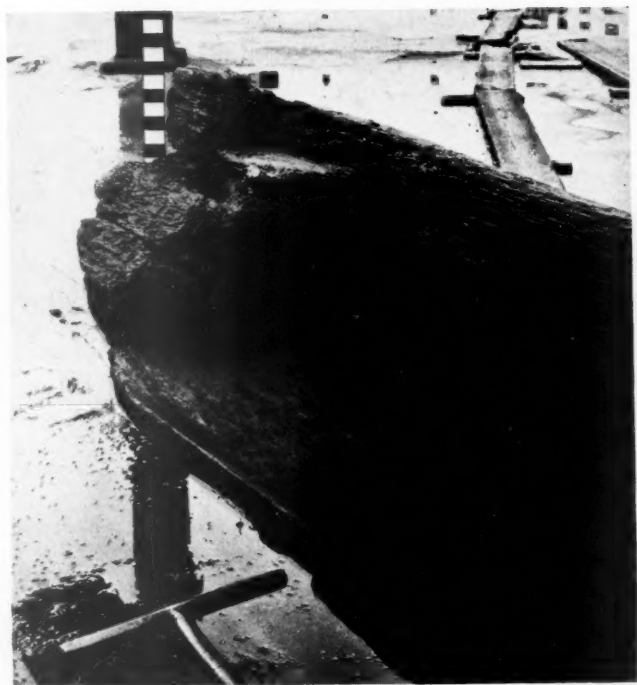
There is a longitudinal hole centrally situated in the inner face of the solid prow which seems to be original; a peg may have been driven in here. If so, it represents the only peg-hole in the vessel.

It has been suggested that the form of the boat reveals the influence of the more advanced types of craft framed on keel and ribs. But there does not appear to be any feature differentiating the Llangorse boat from a mere hollowed log which might not have arisen as a stage in evolutionary development. The angle present where side and bottom meet acts as a bilge keel, lessening the risk of the boat rolling over; the fore and aft, and transverse, cambers of her bottom and the shaped bow and stern make her easier to paddle and steer, and easier to beach and launch whenever these operations should be necessary. The lines of the craft, as shown in longitudinal section, suggest that she was designed to give a satisfactory trim when normally laden, the greatest weight then being aft. From the typological point of view, the boat is, it may be concluded, a late example of its class.

Nothing was found—indeed nothing was likely to be found by Mr. Jenkins and his sons, working in $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of water—to indicate the date of the canoe; but it is not unreasonable to associate it with the island, wholly or in part artificial, which is situated on the same shore of the lake 500 yds. away (fig. 1). Tentative excavations carried out fifty-five years ago by the Rev. E. N. Dumbleton and admirably described and illustrated by him¹ showed that this island was of the crannog class, being largely composed of stones held in place by piles.

Dug-out boats are frequently associated with crannogs, and it is well known that crannogs are widely distributed in these islands. Mr. Dumbleton records nothing which enables the date of the Llangorse example to be fixed. Many such are known to have been occupied in the Early Iron Age; but they were in use both earlier and much later, as might be expected from the

¹ *Arch. Camb.* 1870, 192.



The Llangorse canoe: the stern from the starboard side showing the seat, peak of the stern, diagonal axe-marks at the stern, and depressions in the floor. The scale is in inches.



Map showing distribution of monoxylous canoes in England and Wales

(Reproduced from Philip's 'Diagram' Hand Maps by B. B. Dickinson, M.A., and A. W. Andrews, M.A., with permission of the publishers, George Philip and Son, Ltd.)

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exceptional security which the inhabitants of lake-dwellings enjoy.¹

Dug-out canoes, like crannogs, are common in Scotland and Ireland. Their occurrence has not infrequently been recorded in England, in lakes, in old silted channels of rivers, in marshes and peat-bogs. They form a very interesting class of antiquities which has received singularly little attention in these islands;² records of discovery and descriptions are frequently inadequate.³ The literature, however, yields evidence which establishes a very wide range of date for their use. To confine our attention to Great Britain, reference may first be made to the canoe discovered in the alluvium of the Clyde in 1708⁴ in which a greenstone axe lay. The illustration⁵ shows this to have been of the pointed-butt type dating not earlier than the end of the Neolithic period (*circa* 2000 B.C.). This high antiquity is confirmed by a similar discovery at Erith in Kent; from a dug-out cut through in making a ditch, a polished flint axe and a flint scraper were obtained.⁶ Sir John Evans is the authority for the statement that a rapier-blade (dating from the Middle Bronze Age, *c.* 1300–1000 B.C.) was found on the floor of a canoe in the Fens near Chatteris, Cambs., while the well-known boat found at Glastonbury was undoubtedly contemporary with the lake-dwellings and probably in use about 100 B.C. The fine vessel discovered at Brigg, Lincolnshire, was in a peat stratum affirmed to be definitely lower than the stratum which here yields Roman remains, and may therefore date prior to the Christian era.⁷ A canoe found at Maudlin Bend, River Ouse, Norfolk, was *in* peat below the warp or silt; it may therefore be older than the Roman Fen road, which is *on* the peat and below the warp.⁸ To the early centuries of our era belong several specimens found in Loch Dowalton, Wigtonshire, close to crannogs which yielded late La Tène and Roman objects;⁹ and a canoe found in 1878 in digging the Royal Albert Docks, Woolwich (fig. 7), in a narrow silted-up channel on the banks of which Roman remains were present.

¹ The absence of any objects definitely of medieval character on the Llangorse crannog suggests that its occupation ceased before, at latest, the thirteenth century.

² For a brief summary of the evidence relating to monoxylous craft in France, and a bibliography up to 1908, see Déchelette, *Manuel*, i, 540–3.

³ There are brilliant exceptions. See references to nos. 8, 16, 17, 18 of my tabular list.

⁴ Wilson, *Prehist. Ann. Scot.*, 1st ed. 35.

⁵ Wilson, *op. cit.*, 35.

⁶ References to all the English and Welsh canoes referred to in this paper will be found in the List on p. 147.

⁷ *Archæologia*, i, 369.

⁸ *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.*, vii, plate xxviii, and my List, no. 20.

⁹ Munro, *Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings*, p. 38 ff.

The bronze vessels found in a sunken dug-out close to a crannog in the Loch of Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, show this vessel to have been in use in the fourteenth century A.D.¹

Munro, discussing the age of dug-outs in his *Ancient Scottish Lake-Dwellings* (1882), held it to be probable that these continued in use down to a late date in the outlying parts of the country, and his conclusion received striking confirmation a few years after his book was published. Mr. H. S. Cowper reported in 1888 on a flat-bottomed dug-out, square-sterned with pointed bow, 10 ft. long, found in Whinfell Tarn, Westmorland, and quoted the remark of a villager that it had been in use some forty or fifty years previously. Mr. Cowper was on more doubtful ground when he supported the late usage of such craft from documentary evidence, i.e. a manorial memorandum dated 1716, wherein one Clement Rigg, authorized to take possession of the fishery of the Blaylome Tarne, was granted an 'oak tree for ye making of a boat for ye sd. fishery'.²

This wide chronological range, extending over probably not less than four thousand years, helps to explain the well-marked differences in form, in size, and in methods of construction which are present in a series of monoxylous boats taken at random. Some are little more than hollowed logs semicircular in section; others rectangular troughs.³ A number show a pointed bow, retaining the square-ended stern, while many, like the Llangorse specimen, are pointed or rounded at both stern and bow. In some the widest end (the root end of the trunk) is at the stern, in others at the bow;⁴ the majority are more or less parallel-sided, or widest amidships.

In an important group the stern is completely hollowed out, the opening being closed by a short plank (stern-board) let into transverse and vertical grooves cut in the floor and sides. The existence of an outrigger has been recorded in the case of one example of this class from the Clyde.⁵ I have found record of

¹ Munro, *op. cit.*, p. 65.

² Does this gift necessarily imply the hewing of a 'dug-out' from the tree? It may have been, as Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler reminds me, a present of raw material for a rib-and-plank craft. Mr. Ifano Jones, of the City Library, Cardiff, tells me that when his mother married, about 1840, her father went to the Squire and asked permission, *according to custom*, to select an oak tree from a certain wood for her: this to be made into furniture for the young couple's start in life; and some of this furniture still survives. The location of this custom is Mynydd Bach, Cwm Twrch, on the Brecon borders; the owner was Squire Gough of Ynys Cedwyn. Westmorland, it may be recalled, was part of the ancient home of the Cymry.

³ Example in the London Museum from the Thames near Kew Bridge.

⁴ See *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, xii, 65, for an example of the latter from Ireland.

⁵ Wilson, *Prehist. Ann. Scot.*, 36. It is possible that the Brigg canoe also had

one canoe with a true keel worked in the solid (List, no. 19); boats with bottoms cambered transversely also occur. Interior projections—ribs—on the floor to give extra strength are frequently met with; bearings for thwarts also occur.

The variation in size of these craft is remarkable; the List (p. 147) shows a range of from $7\frac{3}{4}$ ft. to $48\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and an Irish example over 55 ft. in length is on record.¹

Paddles were probably the normal method of propulsion,² but examples with holes in the gunwale or thole-pins for oars are known.³ Some canoes were hollowed out by fire,⁴ the majority probably by metal tools alone.

The variety of type indicated above is well and conveniently illustrated by an examination of four specimens in the British and London Museums⁵ and by the three examples found in Wales of which adequate record is available. One of the latter is from a small lake, Llyn Llydaw, situated on the flanks of Snowdon. The illustration, contemporary with its discovery, shows a light skiff-like type of vessel with pointed bow and square stern; it would appear to have been V-shaped in cross-section, near the stern if not amidships. The second (fig. 5), the mutilated remains of which are in the Carmarthen Museum, is a very primitive-looking craft, semi-cylindrical in transverse section, with pointed bow and with broad square stern (originally solid, and not of the stern-board type as suggested in the record). The third example, the subject of this paper, is a marked contrast to both.

Several parallels in size and shape to the Llangorse canoe occur, but I have not found a similar example with quite such fine lines. One of the dug-outs preserved in the British Museum, that of the Roman period from the Albert Docks already referred to, 17 ft. long and 24–25 in. broad abeam, though not parallel-sided, is comparable, in that its stern is exactly like that of the Llangorse boat.⁶ The spurred prow of the latter cannot be exactly matched in

an outrigger. The history of this device in Europe is now receiving attention. *Fornvännen*, 1924, häft 4; 1925, häft 1. See *Antiq. Journ.*, v, 331, 475.

¹ From Lough Erne, Ireland. *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xii, 67.

² e.g. Wilson, *Prehist. Ann. Scot.*, 1st ed., 31; Munro, *op. cit.*, p. 123; King's *Munimenta Antiqua*, i. 28. For an excellent photograph of a paddle—found in the Wey valley—see *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, xxv, 134.

³ An example from Loch Lotus, Kirkcudbrightshire, in *Nat. Mus. Antiq.*, Scotland, is pierced with holes for fourteen oars; another found in Loch Dowalton, Wigtownshire, has thole-pins. Munro, *op. cit.*, 41. My no. 4 from Astbury is pierced for two oars.

⁴ Wilson, *Prehist. Ann. Scot.*, 1st ed., 31.

⁵ See List, nos. 6, 10, 24, 28.

⁶ I could see no trace of the seat at the bow end referred to in the record, *Essex Nat.*, xii, 164–5. The discoverer described the boat as 'carefully fashioned to a regular form and planned to measure', which is a just observation.

this country; but the bow of the small canoe found in the estuary of the Ribble at Preston (no. 15) projects 'in a sort of nozzle',¹ and others from Lancashire show a similar feature. Transverse holes are sometimes found cut through the prow to which a rope could be attached;² that the beak of the Llangorse boat was used for mooring the boat with an anchor-stone when fishing is highly probable.

Classification of monoxylous craft, either chronological or typological, offers peculiar difficulties. It has not been attempted for this country; but Wilde in 1857³ sketched out a scheme, in which he grouped the Irish series in three classes. The first, small, trough-shaped, with projecting handles for land transport; the second having a square stern and pointed bow; the third, boats pointed at both ends. Wood Martin in 1886⁴ and R. Day in 1887⁵ utilized but did not develop Wilde's classification. The latter specially noted that boats of from 15 ft. to 20 ft. long, tapering at both ends, were 'usually found with lacustrine dwellings'. This is the group in which the Llangorse boat should obviously be placed, but the wide range of date of crannog occupation robs the generalization of much of its point.

By adopting Wilde's principle, that form rather than size is of primary importance, we can, I think, provide a firm basis for systematizing the study of monoxylous craft in this country.

One must begin by consideration of the raw material. The shape of a canoe tends to conform to that of the log from which it was cut. Some trees will yield to the hewer boats that are parallel-sided; the labour spent on others will of necessity result in boats that are broader at one end, the root end of the trunk. Whatever the shape, the primitive dug-out with its half-round section was an insecure and unseaworthy craft; improvement was effected by squaring the sides and floor; increased stability may also have been given in some cases by the use of an outrigger, in others (e.g. Llangorse) it was provided by increasing the height of the sides and so lowering the centre of gravity when the boat was laden. *Pari passu*, dug-out boats tended to become differentiated according to the purposes for which they were required, and the variety in size and proportion of the tree-trunks was thus turned to man's advantage. For slow transport in still waters a clumsy

¹ A canoe of the Neolithic period from the Lake of Chalain, Jura, France, has a spurred prow (*L'Anthropologie*, 1905, 118), as, of course, have the Bronze Age boats carved on rocks at Bohuslän and other sites in Sweden.

² Wilson, *op. cit.*, 36; Munro, 61. From the Clyde and Kirkcudbrightshire.

³ *Cat. Roy. Irish Acad.*, part 1, p. 202.

⁴ *Lake Dwellings of Ireland*, p. 47.

⁵ *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, xii, 67.

trough-like type developed; where speed was desired the beam remained narrow, the stern as well as the bow of the boat were frequently pointed and the bottom convexly curved along the median line. In a large canoe necessarily thin in proportion to its length, the broad, usually square, stern tended to persist as its elimination would have made the craft unduly narrow and therefore unstable.

At this stage, I think, an interesting development (not necessarily originating in Britain) is to be recorded. The hewer learned, perhaps accidentally, that it was much easier to hollow out a square-sterned boat if the hollow area were carried to the extreme end; this done, the stern could easily be blocked by a transverse plank, caulked with moss to make it watertight. 'Spread' of the sides of the boat at the stern and consequent leakage seem to have been prevented by cross lashings, the holes for which are seen in figs. 6 and 10. The 'stern-board' was a clever labour-saving invention; naturally its use spread widely.

The probable lines of development sketched in the above paragraph are set out diagrammatically in the chart (fig. 3), the type specimens in each case being planned to scale so far as recorded measurements permit. I have found sufficient record for classification of some thirty-one English and Welsh dug-outs; these are tabulated¹ and the majority fall readily into place in the series. I say the majority: for systematization involves clear-cut distinctions, and collateral relationships must be temporarily neglected if the main lines of development are to be clearly visualized. Aberrant forms will be discussed as occasion arises. The analysis is put forward in order to stimulate criticism and research. There must be many canoes, other than those listed, existing in Museums or recorded in the Proceedings of Archaeological societies, especially in the north of England, and some may present novel features.²

The wood out of which the canoes were hewn seems to have been almost invariably oak. The Whinfall boat (no. 30) was of ash.

Of my prototype, the simplest form of dug-out conceivable, such as that figured by Keller from the Lake of Möringen,³ I have no specimen from Britain. The examples placed at the head

¹ The bibliography in Bulleid and Gray's *Glastonbury* provided the basis (eighteen examples) for this list. Three which provide chronological evidence are added, making a total of thirty-four.

² I have not found record of the occurrence in this country of small dug-outs with handles for transport. Should such be present (in Lancashire?), it would be necessary to provide a separate group.

³ *Lake Dwellings*, 1878, pl. XL.

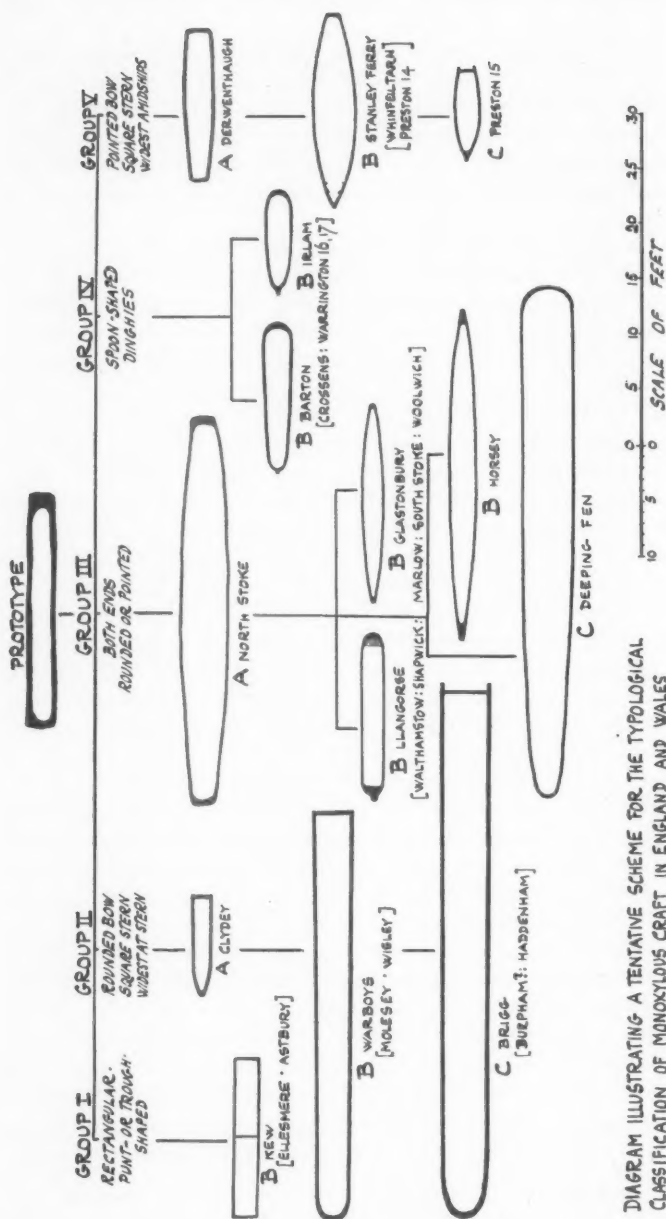


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING A TENTATIVE SCHEME FOR THE TYPOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF MONOXYLOUS CRAFT IN ENGLAND AND WALES
THE GUNVALE PLAN IS SHOWN IN EACH CASE

FIG. 3.

of certain groups are primitive forms closely related to the prototype; all the others, in their flattened sides and bottom or in their general form and finish, show evidence of careful design and technical skill. The gunwale plan suffices for the chart (fig. 3), but profile, axial section and midships cross-section are also necessary if the form of a boat is to be clearly grasped. The thumb-nail diagrams (figs. 4-10) give these particulars, not only for fourteen canoes charted on fig. 3, but also for ten others; incidentally they illustrate the range of size included in a given group.¹ The diagrams are all drawn to the same scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. to

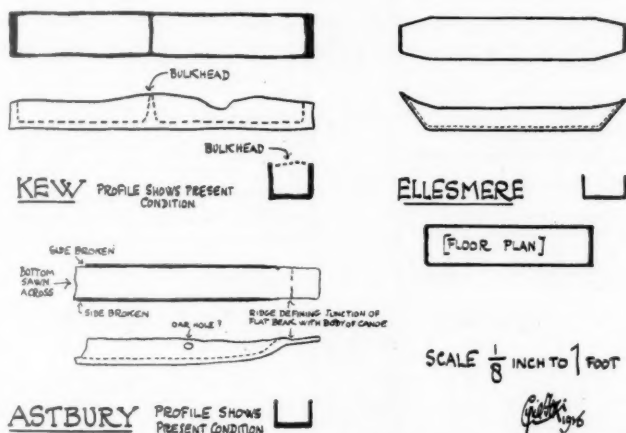


FIG. 4. Group I; punt or trough-like craft. In this and the following diagrams the gunwale plan, the profile with axial section dotted in, and the midships cross section are shown. In this figure the floor plan of the Ellesmere craft is also given.

1 ft.; but accuracy, such as is attempted in the plan of the Llangorse canoe, cannot be claimed for all of them. Some are drawn from measurements of existing canoes, taken by the author or kindly supplied by correspondents, the majority from illustrations and measurements recorded in the publications to which reference is made in the Tabular List.

Of Group I, I have no early form. A development of this square-sectioned, square-ended, flat-bottomed punt or trough-like class (Group I B) is well represented by the craft from the river Thames at Kew Bridge (figs. 3 and 4). A specimen from a peat moss near Ellesmere (fig. 4) presents a variant, resembling a canal barge, with overhanging counters. A boat from Astbury

¹ A few boats included in the List are omitted from the series of diagrams, owing to their bad condition, or the paucity of the record.

(fig. 4) represents another variety; the floor rises at the bow, forming a flat extension. The stern end was probably square; it was destroyed before the nature of the discovery was recognized.

The small Clydey canoe (figs. 3 and 5) forms an excellent example of the square-sterned class (Group II) but little removed from the primitive hollowed log, while the small Molesey (fig. 5) and Wisley canoes and the big Warboys Fen boat (fig. 6) admirably illustrate a later phase. Mr. Ladds' scale drawings of the latter craft¹ should be studied by every one interested in the problems discussed in this paper. The final phase (Group II c) is represented by the fine stern-board canoe from Brigg (figs. 3 and 6), one of the largest and most elaborate ever found in Britain, and

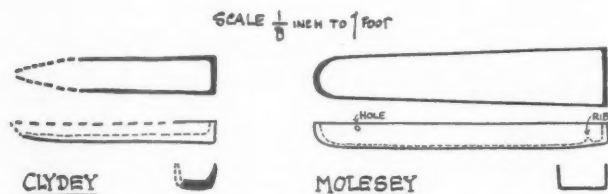


FIG. 5. Group II canoes. That from Wisley (not figured) is similar to the Molesey example.

probably also by imperfectly preserved or recorded examples from Haddenham and Burpham.

The vessels placed in Group III are long in proportion to breadth, rounded or pointed at either end both in plan and profile. The bottom is usually flat; it is often cambered longitudinally, sometimes transversely also. The cross-section is usually angular.

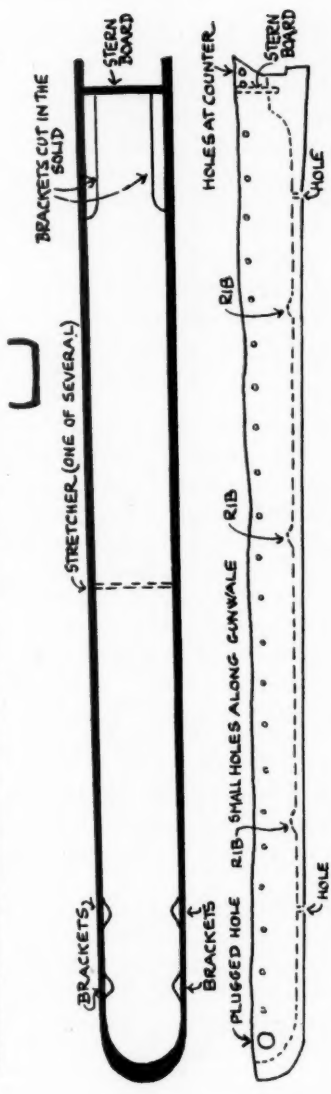
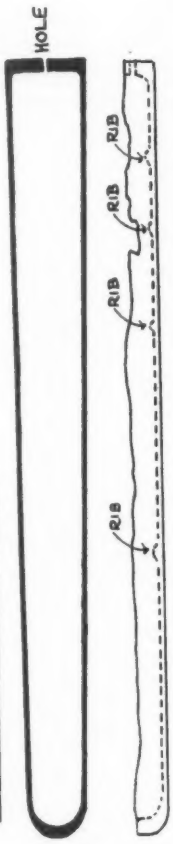
The group is a large one, and by no means so homogeneous as the one just analysed. It is probable that it will eventually have to be split up. For the present, however, it seems better to leave in the group all boats conforming to the above definition.

A primitive and interesting example (Group III A) was found at North Stoke, Sussex (figs. 3 and 8). Each end of this boat is bevelled off, but the transverse section of part of the log remains.

In Group III B I place, in addition to the subject of this paper, canoes from Glastonbury, Marlow, and South Stoke, Walthamstow, Shapwick, and Woolwich. These are all of moderate size,

¹ *Trans. Camb. and Hunts. Arch. Soc.*, iii, p. 143.

WARBOYS, HUNTS.



SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH TO 1 FOOT

BRIGG, LINGS

FIG. 6. Group II canoes from the Eastern Plain.

ranging from 14 ft. to 25 ft. in length, and from 2 ft. to 3 ft. 3 in. in breadth. The Glastonbury boat (fig. 7) is flat floored and tapers regularly towards either end: with it the much damaged craft from Marlow and South Stoke should be placed. Shapwick and Walthamstow (fig. 7) are approximately parallel-sided with rounded ends.

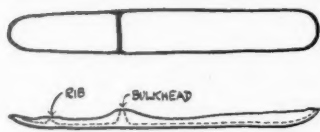
The Woolwich boat (fig. 7) is rectangular in section, straight-sided and widest at the stern. In this latter respect it is of Group II B type, but the stern, like the bow, is rounded (spoon-shaped), and the steersman's seat is exactly like that of the Llangorse boat. On the whole Group III B fits it best, and it is an example of the way in which form is influenced by the shape of the raw material. It was, I suggest, cut from a tree which tapered rapidly.

Of similar gunwale plan is a large canoe, now lost, which is one of the most interesting of the series with which this paper deals. It was no less than 46 ft. long, and was found in Deeping Fen, Lincolnshire, in 1839. Excellent sketch profile and sections exist; the gunwale plan is constructed from these, aided by the statement that the ends were rounded. It is the second example which we possess of a canoe of Group III type conforming to the shape of the tree, and hence in plan (not in profile) somewhat resembling Group II. The stern section shows that nearly three-quarters of the log was used. The magnificent tree from which it was cut, straight stemmed for 46 ft., had a diameter of 6 ft. or more near the ground. The contemporary record mentions the 'sides of the canoe being hollowed out'; the bulge is therefore original and not the result of warping. This big boat had ribs on the floor and, most important and advanced feature, a keel cut in the solid (see figs. 3 and 8). I have placed it in a separate class, Group III c.

Most of the Group III vessels show an angular cross-section; the large (30 ft.) canoe from Horsey (fig. 7), a dainty and beautifully wrought craft if the record is to be trusted, is of half-round section. It is unique among English dug-outs and has a strong claim to be placed in a group by itself.¹

In Group IV is placed a class of small craft—more like

¹ I hesitate to adopt this course because the evidence for the special characters of this boat—half-round section and exaggerated curve of the profile—depends on an early nineteenth-century drawing in Artis' *Durobrivae*. Our Fellow Miss M. V. Taylor has drawn my attention to an instance of bad draughtsmanship in this volume, and the illustrations of the canoe may not be entirely accurate. If they are, the efforts of the occupants must have been mainly devoted to preventing the craft from capsizing. The drawings show no holes or notches suggestive of an outrigger.

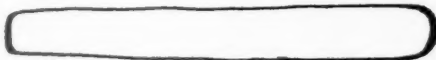


SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH TO 1 FOOT

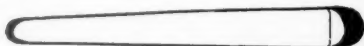
CH.

WALTHAMSTOW

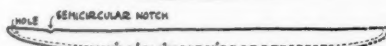
PROFILE
SHOWS
PRESENT
CONDITION



SHAPWICK



WOOLWICH



NOTE: ALL THE HOLES ARE PLUGGED

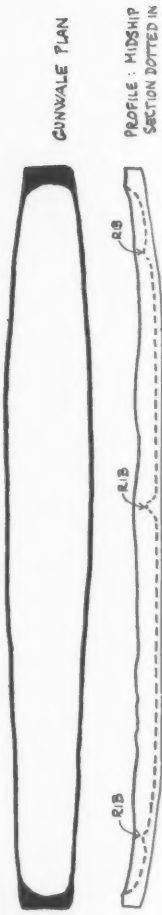
GLASTONBURY



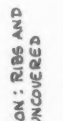
HORSEY



FIG. 7. Group III canoes from Somerset, the Lower Thames, and the Fens.



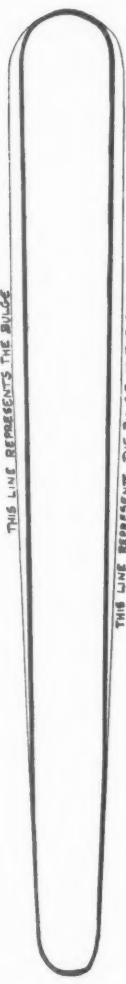
CROSS SECTION ANTIHIPS



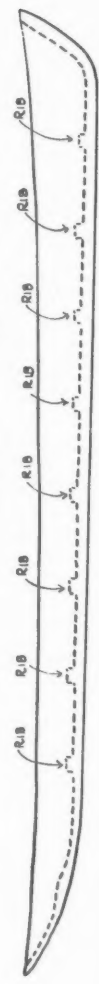
PROFILE SHOWS PRESENT CONDITION: RIBS AND SIDES MUCH HIGHER WHEN FIRST UNCOVERED

NORTH STOKE SUSSEX

THIS LINE REPRESENTS THE BULGE



THIS LINE REPRESENTS THE BULGE OF THE SIDE



$\frac{1}{8}$ INCH TO 1 FOOT
G. H. 16

DEEPING-FEN LINCOLNSHIRE



CROSS SECTIONS: BOW, AFT OF ANTIHIPS, STEERN

Fig. 8. Group III canoes: Primitive type from Sussex and developed example from the Fens.

dinghies than canoes, as a critic remarked when the paper was read. Some can best be described as spoon-shaped. They are of half-round cross-section. Waling pieces at stem and stern, and beaked prows (sometimes pierced) are not uncommon.¹ These craft vary in length from 9 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 6 in. and in breadth from 2 ft. 4 in. to 3 ft. 6 in. (see fig. 9). They are much shorter

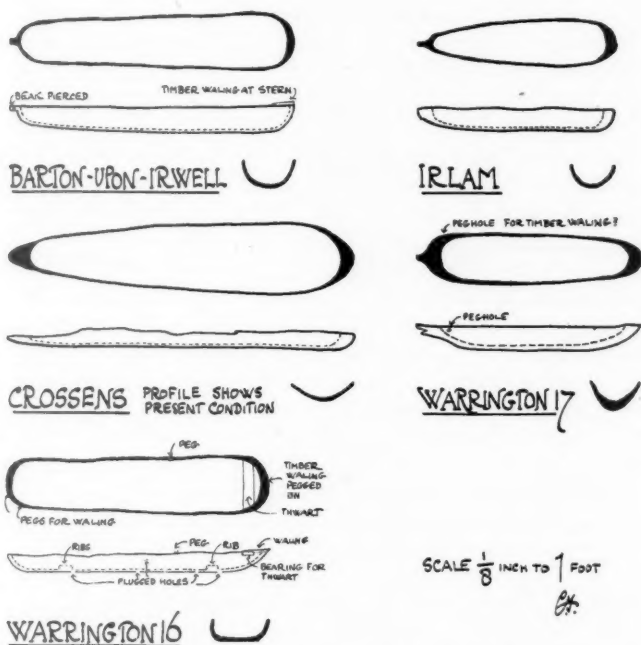


FIG 9. Group IV canoes from Lancashire.

in proportion to their breadth than those of Group III which in some respects they resemble, the average being 4.35 to 1 as compared with 7.11 to 1 of Group III.

Examples from Barton and Irlam are plotted on the chart; their beaked prows intensify the resemblance to a spoon with the handle broken off short. In the same class belong 'dinghies' from Crossens and Warrington 17 (fig. 9). Warrington 16 is a slightly more advanced type; it has ribs on the floor and timber waling on the gunwale at either end, and there is an attempt to

¹ Parallels occur in Scandinavia. See *Fornvinnen*, 1925, häfte i, p. 61, fig. 41, for a beaked specimen of this type.

square up the sides and floor. It has affinities with the Group III B class, especially with Shapwick and Walthamstow, but I think is rightly placed in Group IV.

In the last group are placed dinghies which are more modern in plan than any craft hitherto discussed. They are square-sterned like Group II, but unlike Group II are widest amidships.

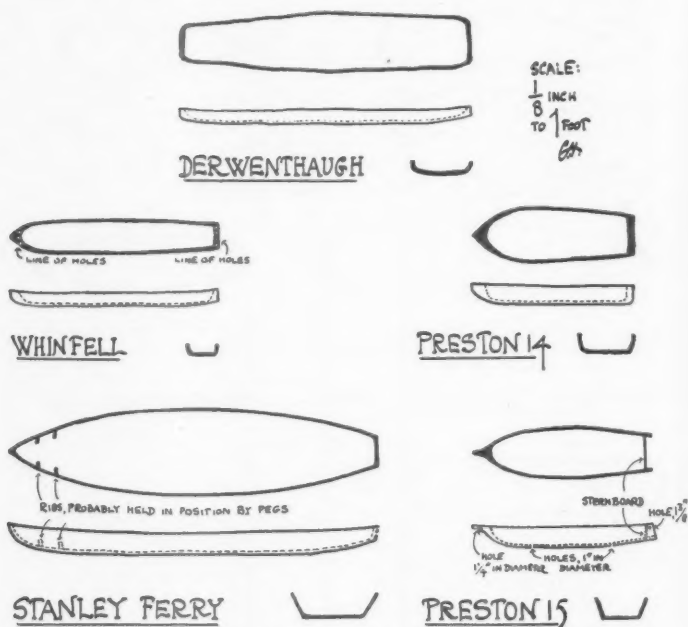


FIG. 10. Group V dinghies, all from N. England. The example from Derwenthaugh is a possible precursor of the type.

They are related to Group IV; unlike Group IV their cross-sections are angular. A primitive dug-out from Derwenthaugh (fig. 10) seems to present an early form of this type; it is widest amidships (3 ft.) and measures 2 ft. 6 in. wide at the stern, 1 ft. 10 in. at the bows. A little more elaboration would turn it into the type example from Stanley Ferry (Group V B). Variants from Whinfell Tarn and Preston 14 (fig. 10) are included in the Group; and there is an advanced example, Preston 15, with stern board.

It is possible that the skiff-like craft from Snowdon belongs to this Group, but measurements essential for classification are

lacking. Its V-shaped stern marks it, in any case, as a distinct variety.

Special features which are present in certain canoes, such as beaked prows, holes in the floor or sides,¹ ledges for thwarts, floor ribs for foot-rests or as aids to rigidity of structure, deck-ledges, or masts, need not, I think, disturb a classification which is based on more fundamental properties.

The distribution of the thirty-four canoes listed in the table has been plotted on a map (pl. xxiii) in order to see whether they are segregated or widely and evenly diffused, and whether the system of five groups into which they have been divided has any territorial basis. The first point that seemed worthy of note was that the upper waters of the rivers (Trent, Severn, Avon, Ouse, and Thames) draining the midland plain were barren. This tended to emphasize the antiquity of the majority of monoxylous craft; for the Midland Plain is known to have been sparsely populated in prehistoric and Roman times. Confirmation of this observation was therefore sought, and the find-spots of all canoes, not hitherto tabulated, of which I could find record, were plotted on the map.² These canoes, twenty-eight in number, are marked on the map with a cross (X) instead of a spot (•), and to avoid confusion with the more important series, site-names are omitted. It will be seen that these additions confirm the barrenness of the Midlands. They have a wider significance; they suggest that the distribution of the thirty-four canoes under discussion represents a real and not an accidental topographical picture, since the crosses occur in areas already distinguished by dots.

Of the sixty-two canoes the provenance of which is known, fifty-five have been found in seven distinct areas. Fifteen come from the Lower Thames Valley, five from Sussex, four from the marshes of the Parret, nine from the Fens, four from the sources of the Severn, fifteen from the Cheshire-Lancashire lowlands, and three from south-west Wales. Only seven are isolated. This segregation must be significant, and is probably in some degree connected with the distribution of pile-dwellings. The existence of the Somerset canoes may with confidence be ascribed to lake-dwellers, and the Lower Thames group may have had a like origin.

¹ Those in the floor may be either mast holes, drainage holes, or plugged knot holes. Those in the sides, apart from the pierced counters of stern-board canoes or the oar-holes of the Astbury punt, are difficult to account for. They may, in the case of the Brigg canoe, have held the lashings of the outrigger spars. Holes in the bows are doubtless for mooring-ropes.

² Previously omitted because the recorded information was so scanty or the condition so bad. They are listed at the foot of the Table, p. 151.

The waterways of the Fens are known to have been in use in the Bronze Age,¹ and the occurrence of a large series of monoxylous boats here is to be expected. The distribution of the Sussex canoes is instructive. Four were found at different points in the alluvium of the Arun, not widely scattered, but limited to that portion of the river which flows through parkland—chalk country.

To facilitate discussion of the relation between my typological groups and the topographical distribution of dug-outs the group figure is added to each site-name. One fundamental fact is at once apparent; Groups I, II, III are southern, Groups IV and V northern forms. Two examples of Group I, Ellesmere and Astbury, are in the same area.² Group II canoes are widely separated; but the large and closely related canoes of this class from Brigg and Warboys are in the East Anglian Plain which has always shown a tendency to cultural unity. Group III is widely distributed in south and east England and occurs, as we have seen, in South Wales. Two remarkable examples of the group have been found in the Fens.

Group IV is strictly localized in Lancashire.³ Group V is found in west Yorkshire, north Lancashire, and Westmorland—a distinct geographical area; also in Durham, if the Derwenthaugh canoe represents, as I suspect, an undeveloped example of the type.

The areas within which special features occur are worth noting. Beaks and similar projections may be taken first, since this feature is an important element in the Llangorse design. They occur in Lancashire—Preston 15 (Group V), Barton, Irlam, Warrington (Group IV): and in Cheshire, if the Astbury (Group I) projection be, as I think, comparable. Thus the beak is a Lancashire characteristic with extensions to the south; a product of western Britain.⁴

¹ Fox, *Arch. Camb. Region*, p. 64.

² Two much-damaged dug-outs from Knockin and Chirbury, Shropshire (List, p. 151) are parallel-sided and flat-floored with vertical or outwardly sloping sides. Both ends of Knockin are broken away; it has a hole (for a mast?) centrally placed, and a hole in each side (for stays?). Chirbury apparently has one end rounded, the other is broken off; there is a transverse rib on the floor near the rounded end. The rectangularity of these examples reveals their relationship to the Ellesmere and Astbury vessels, but I do not feel able, on the evidence available, to classify them. Knockin may be Group I; Chirbury Group III. I owe these details to the kindness of Miss L. Chitty.

³ That the Preston canoes should be placed in a class apart from the other Lancashire canoes is, I think, unquestionable. In *Trans. Man. Geo. Soc.*, xx, 295, illustrations of them are placed on the same page as a drawing of the Barton canoe. They are seen to belong to a different school, another tradition.

⁴ I submit that the Group system here adopted is in no way invalidated by the

Timber waling on gunwales is confined to Lancashire, being present in Warrington 16 and (?) 17, and Barton.

Ribs cut in the solid on the floor are found south of the Thames at North Stoke; in the Thames valley at Marlow and Molesey; in the Fens at Warboys and Deeping Fen; in Lincolnshire at Brigg, and in Lancashire at Warrington. I have not found record of them in England north of the Humber-Mersey line.

Size is a feature of importance, and the distribution of large canoes (30 ft. and over) presents interesting points. There is only one in south England, the primitive North Stoke boat; the others, four in number, are in the Eastern Plain. Three used the wide waterways of the Fens, one was found near the estuary of the Humber. We may regard them as fast craft, carrying a crew of from four to nine men, and used for long distance work. The Deeping Fen canoe may have been hewn out for war or for commerce; it has the greatest draught and beam of our monoxylous boats. The measurements of these boats may be set out:

Brigg	Length 48 ft. 6 in.	Maximum breadth 4 ft. 6 in.
Deeping Fen	" 46 ft.	" " 5 ft. 8 in.
Warboys	" 37 ft.	" " 3 ft. 9 in.
Horsey	" 30 ft.	" " 2 ft. 8 in. ¹

The distribution of small canoes or dinghies 10 ft. or under is limited to western Britain. There are three in Lancashire, one in Westmorland, and two in Wales.

The curious feature of a transverse bulkhead dividing a boat into two equal halves is a Thames valley character. It may be noted that the Thames valley boats have a family resemblance (not easy to express in plans and sections); three types are represented in the area.

The observations in the preceding paragraphs are somewhat disconnected. But they seem to point to a possible final synthesis; namely, that the canoes of the western (highland) zone of England and Wales and those of the eastern (lowland) zone may be differentiated. There are type overlaps, of course, especially in South Wales; but the development of monoxylous craft seems, in the main, to have proceeded on different lines in the two areas.

fact that similar minor features are present in canoes of different groups. It is just what might be expected. The Gothic buildings of the West of England are of several types found elsewhere in the country; but they carry details which stamp them with a regional individuality.

¹ A racing eight may be compared with these: Length, 62 ft. 4 in.; Breadth, 1 ft. 11 in.

Very little can at present be done towards the formation of a chronological series. It may be taken for granted that the use of simple and primitive types persisted side by side with advanced forms, and there is therefore no justification for assuming a very early date for the Clydey, North Stoke, or Derwenthaugh canoes (Groups II A, III A, and V A).

The shapes and sizes of the canoes of the Neolithic and Bronze Age date referred to on p. 130 are unfortunately unknown. The evidence afforded by the Brigg boat (Group II c) shows that the stern-board was a device in use prior to the Roman conquest. It ranges widely in time, for one can hardly regard the Burpham canoe, with its double-fluked anchor, as of great age.¹

A developed example of Group III, pointed at both ends, was made in Glastonbury in the Early Iron Age. Another boat of the Group III B class was in use in the Lower Thames (Woolwich) in the Roman period. The Maudlin Bend canoe, found in peat, of early Roman or pre-Roman age, was almost certainly of the Group III B class.

These may fairly be described as characteristic Group III forms; the exceptional Horsey and Deeping Fen canoes yield no chronological data. It would be very interesting to know the period of the latter; its cargo of (?) sling stones is curious but not dateable. The presence of a keel suggests a latish development; it must be remembered, however, that the art of ship-building was fully developed by the coast tribes of Gaul in Caesar's time. These craft traded freely in the narrow seas; and Fenland hewers of oak canoes, at a time when the dynasty of Cunobelin flourished, must have had plenty of opportunity of seeing keeled plank-built ships high and dry on the mud, by the wharves of La Tène settlements such as that which preceded the modern Peterborough.

For the date of Group I the evidence is slight and indirect. The transverse bulkhead, present in a developed example of the Group from Kew, is also seen in the canoe from Walthamstow (Group III B); it is therefore not improbable that the Walthamstow and Kew boats are contemporary; the former is said—and it is likely enough—to have been found on the Roman level.

No member of the Lancashire type, Group IV, can be accurately dated. Four of them were deep down in alluvium; 27 ft. in

¹ Incidentally one may notice how widely the type is distributed in these islands; stern-board canoes are common in Scotland (see Wood-Martin, *op. cit.*, 32, 36; Munro, *op. cit.*, 41, 42, 61, 156), and Ireland (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, xii, 67), and are found both in the east and south of England. In *Fornvännen*, 1925, häft i, there is an excellent photograph (fig. 47) of a stern-board canoe from Motjärn, Värmland.

one case, 25 ft. in a second, and 18 ft. in the others. The latter (Warrington, 16, 17) are said by one writer to be probably post-Roman, but in use 'before the urus became extinct'. The correlation of deposits which this opinion implies is, however, unproven. The Martin Mere (Crossens) canoe was patched up with lead, and a medieval date is suggested. Another member of the group, from Barton, was found at a considerable depth, 27 ft., but there is no geological record of the character of the deposit. That the type occurs also in Scandinavia is indicative of early development. On the whole a range for date for Group IV dinghies extending from pre-Roman to medieval times seems probable.

Concerning the date of the last Group, V, the evidence is conflicting. The Whinell boat is certainly modern; this appeared to be significant, because in plan (judging from the dimensions recorded) it resembled a plank-built row boat. The Stanley Ferry boat is strengthened by ribs which are, as a photograph kindly sent to me by Dr. W. E. Collinge shows, exactly like the framing of a plank-built boat (fig. 10). I was therefore inclined to regard all boats of this class as late and derivative; but on plotting the topographical distribution saw reasons for suspension of judgement. The limited geographical range suggests that we are dealing with a type *evolved in a particular area*; the group taken as a whole may therefore be as old as any of the others. Further evidence is to be sought for: if the type occurs in other parts of Britain the geographical argument is not valid.¹

There is no other evidence of much value bearing on the date of the Group. The two Preston dinghies were found some 13-14 ft. below the surface; a bronze implement is said to have been found in the same stratum, but the evidence is very unsatisfactory. Preston 14 is said to have been made with 'sharp metallic tools', and photographs of the boat confirm this opinion; but it does not carry us very far. Preston 15 has a stern-board, a pre-Roman device, as we have seen; but we do not know how late it was employed.

Such is the chronological light shed on the typological analysis. If my series of canoes is representative, one useful generalization is possible, namely, that the development of two of the Groups (II and III) of monoxylous boats met with in Britain—and these the most important—was completed prior to the Roman conquest.² Medieval date is seen to be probable for one

¹ The Snowdon boat may be of this type. I should not, however, regard the inclusion of North Wales within the area as invalidating the geographical argument.

² I except from the generalization one advanced type represented by the Deeping

example of Group IV; modern date for one example for Group V. Due weight must be allowed to these inferences, but they do not necessarily have any bearing on the antiquity of these groups. It is possible that all of my five groups represent a pre-Roman development, and that in later days only improvements or modifications in detail are to be recorded. But in the present state of our knowledge this is purely conjectural. Further study of the Scottish and Irish series, and comparison of the whole insular range of forms with continental, especially Scandinavian, examples, is much to be desired; and I hope that some worker with more leisure than I may take up the inquiry. An anthropologist could give valuable help in elucidating the technology of the subject.

The main conclusions, applied to our special problem, may thus be stated. The design of the Llangorse boat suggests that the tradition followed by the hewer had a dual source, eastern and northern; Thames valley and Lancashire. With reference to the date of the boat, we may not be far wrong in assigning it to the period of the Roman occupation. Its situation, only partly sunken in the muddy floor of the lake, would at first sight suggest a much later date for its abandonment. Dr. F. G. North, F.G.S., however, reminds me that the present day configuration of the lake, centred in its alluvial flat, is such that the inflow waters are directed into the bay wherein the canoe lies, thus not only removing the silt in which we may assume it to have once been embedded, but also preventing since its exposure the deposition of fresh sediment.¹

Fen canoe, for which there is no evidence of date; also the Horsey dug-out, for reasons already stated.

¹ For courtesy and ready help in supplying information concerning canoes in the various museums I wish to thank Mr. W. Parker Brewis, F.S.A., Mr. J. J. Buckley, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., Mr. C. H. Chalmers, Miss L. F. Chitty, Mr. E. V. Collier, M.S.A., Dr. W. E. Collinge, F.S.A., Dr. G. H. Carpenter, Mr. A. J. H. Edwards, Mr. H. St. George Gray, Dr. Eric Gardner, F.S.A., Mr. E. Hitchens, B.Sc., Mr. J. W. Jackson, M.A., Mr. T. D. Kendrick, M.A., Mr. Harman Oates, F.S.A., Miss M. O'Reilly, M.A.

LIST OF MONOXYLOUS CRAFT FOUND IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Ref. No.	County.	Site.	Dimensions.		Character.	Type.	Associations or Evidence of Date.	Reference and/or Location.
			Length.	Breadth.				
1	Bucks.	R. Thames at MARLOW	Ft. In. 25 0	Ft. In. 3 3 (amidships)	Ends probably spoon-shaped. Angular cross-section. Ribs on floor. Much damaged.	III B	None.	<i>Proc. Soc. Antiq.</i> , v, 364 (figured).
2	Cambs.	Fens near CHATTERIS	—	—	—	—	—	Evans, <i>Bronze Implements</i> , p. 250, fig. 315. <i>Comm. Camb. Antiq. Soc.</i> , iv, 195-6. Museum.
3	"	North Fen, HADDENHAM	26 0	2 6	'Sides perpendicular.' <i>Stern-board</i> .	II C	Bronze rapier on floor of canoe. 'Covered with peat'.	Manchester Museum.
4	Chesh.	Stream, Ciss Green Farm, ASTBURY	11 4.5 [+ 2 ft.]?	1 8	Square cross-section. Parallel-sided. Holes for (two) oars. Broad flat extension at one end; the other end broken off.	I C	Found in gravel.	<i>Daily Mail</i> , Oct. 7, 1923.
5	Durham	DERWENT-HAUGH	14 0	3 0 (amidships)	Primitive type. Half-round cross-section. Ends show tree-trunk section, but are partially rounded.	V A	None.	<i>Proc. Soc. Ant. Newcastle</i> , 3 ser., v, 219 (figured). Black Gate Mus., Newcastle.
6	Essex	R. Lea marshes, WALTHAM-STOW	14 10	about 2 4	Angular cross-section. Parallel-sided. Ends rounded. Transverse bulkhead amidships.	III B	R. pottery found in 'practically same stratum' 50 to 100 yards away.	<i>Essex Naturalist</i> , xii, ii, 163-4. British Museum.
7	Hunts.	Old bed of R. Nene, HORSEY	30 0	2 8 (amidships)	Half-round cross-section. Thin-walled. Pointed both ends. Cambered fore-and-aft.	III B	None.	Artis, <i>Durobrivae</i> , pl. LVII. Plans and sections.

Ref. No.	County.	Site.	Dimensions.		Character.	Type.	Associations or Evidence of Date.	Reference and/or Location.
			Length.	Breadth.				
8	Hunts.	Fen. WARBOYS	Ft. In. 37 0	Ft. In. 3 9 (at stern)	Rounded bow, square stern. Square cross-section. Sides strengthened by cleats. Ribs on floor.	II B	Found in Gault clay below peat.	<i>Trans. Combs. and Hunts. Arch. Soc.</i> , iii, 143; Plan and sections.
9	Kent	Marshes, ERITH	—	—	—	—	Polished flint axe and flint scraper on floor of canoe.	<i>Essex Naturalist</i> , xii, 166.
10	"	Royal Albert Docks, WOOLWICH	17 0	2 1 (at stern)	Bow spoon-shaped, stern rounded. Square cross-section. Seat at stern.	III B	R. remains on bank of silted-up channel in which canoe lay.	<i>Essex Naturalist</i> , xii, 164-5.
11	Lancs.	R. Irwell alluvium, BARTON	13 8	2 9 (towards stern)	Both ends rounded. Broadest near stern. Half-round cross-section. Short beak at prow, pierced.	IV B	Found 27 ft. below surface, but no geological evidence of date offered. Showed 'marks of metal instrument'.	British Museum. <i>Trans. Manch. Geo. Soc.</i> , xx, 295 (figured). Manchester Museum.
12	"	Martin Mere, CROSSENS	16 6	3 6 (forward of amidships)	Spoon-shaped. Half-round cross-section.	IV B	'Seems at one time to have been patched with lead.'	King's <i>Munimenta Antiqua</i> , i, 29; <i>V.C.H. Lancs.</i> , i, 249 (figured). Cambridge Hall, Southport.
13	"	Ship Canal, IRLAM	9 6	2 4 (aft of amidships)	Spoon-shaped. Half-round cross-section. Trace of beak at prow.	IV B	Found 25 ft. from surface.	<i>Lancs. & Chesh. Antiq. Soc. Trans.</i> , x, 250; <i>V.C.H. Lancs.</i> , i, 249 (figured). Salford Museum.
14	"	R. Ribble Docks, PRESTON	7 8.5	2 8 (amidships)	Square stern, pointed bow. Angular cross-section.	V B	'Sharp metallic tools' used. Found 13 ft. deep.	<i>Lancs. & Chesh. Antiq. Soc. Trans.</i> , v, 344; <i>V.C.H. Lancs.</i> , i, 244 (fig.) and 250; <i>Trans. Man. Geo. Soc.</i> , xx, 295

A 'DUG-OUT' CANOE FROM SOUTH WALES 149

15	"	R. Ribble, Docks, PRESTON	8 9	2 6 (near stern)	Beaked prow with hole. Square stern. <i>Stern-board</i> . Holes in floor. Angular cross-section.	V B	Found 14 ft. below sur- face.	(figured). Harris In- stitute, Preston. <i>Proc. Soc. Antiq.</i> , xii, 89; <i>V.C.H. Lancs.</i> , i, 250; <i>Trans. Man. Geo.</i> <i>Soc.</i> , xx, 295 (figured). Harris Institute, Pres- ton.
16	"	Arpley Fields, near R. Mersey, WARRINGTON	12 4	2 10	Rounded ends, parallel sided. Bottom and sides roughly squared. Ribs on floor. Waling on gunwale at ends. Seat at stern.	IV B	Found 18 ft. below sur- face. Probably post- Roman, but in use 'before <i>urus</i> became extinct'. As no. 16.	<i>Trans. Hist. Soc. Lanc. &</i> <i>Chester</i> , N.S., x, 97 (1894) (excellent plans and sections).
17	"	"	10 8.5	2 9(?) (towards prow)	Rounded ends, beak at prow. Semi-circular cross- section. Very primitive. Waling on gunwale at ends?	IV B	As no. 16.	As no. 16.
18	Lincs.	R. Ancholme, BRIGG	48 6	4 6 (at stern)	Rounded bow. Square stern. <i>Stern-board</i> . Angular cross- section. Stretchers. Alter deck? Outrigger?	II C	R. remains in peat of later date than that in which boat lay.	<i>Archaeologia</i> , l, 361 (plan and section).
19	"	DEEPING FEN	46 0	5 8 (at stern)	Cross-section rounded. <i>Keel</i> . Eight ribs on floor.	III C	Found 3 ft. below sur- face. Contained 50 'small stones about 1½ in. in diam.'. In peat below warp (silt). Roman or pre- Roman.	<i>Comm. Camb. Antiq. Soc.</i> , iv, 198. Described as from Langtoft by Skerthley, <i>Geol. Mem.</i> <i>Fenland</i> , 246. <i>Comm. Camb. Antiq. Soc.</i> , iv, 200.
20	Norf.	MAUDLIN BEND, R. OUSE (between Denver and Lynn)	15+x	2 4	Cross-section angular. Bottom flat.	—		
21	Salop	Whattail Peat Moss, ELLESMERE	10 9	2 0	Floor plan and midships section exactly rectangu- lar: ends overhang.	I B	In peat 6 ft. below sur- face. Wooden bowl found in boat (lost).	<i>Salopian and Montgomery</i> <i>Peat</i> , Mar. 7, 1891. Ellesmere Museum.
22	Som.	In peat, SHAPWICK	20 7	2 11 (6ft. from stern)	Bow destroyed. Stern rounded. Approx. parallel- sided. Bottom cambered at stern and stern.	III B	'Judged to have been made with iron tools.' Resemblances to Glas- tonbury canoe noted.	<i>Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.</i> , lii, Pt. 2, 51 (figured). Taunton Castle Museum.

Ref. No.	County.	Site.	Dimensions.		Character.	Type.	Associations or Evidence of Date.	Reference and/or Location.
			Length.	Breadth.				
23	Som.	In peat, GLASTON-BURY	Ft. In. 18 0	Ft. In. 2 0 (amidships)	Ends tapering. Bottom cambered towards stern and stern. Angular cross-section. Rectangular. Trough-shaped. Transverse bulkhead amidships. Two holes in floor.	III B	Undoubtedly associated with lake dwellings, therefore circa 100 B.C.	Bulleid and Gray, <i>Glastonbury</i> , i, 333 and pl. LI. Glastonbury Museum.
24	Surrey	R. Thames, KEW	14 6	2 2	Rounded bow, square stern, flat floor. Pegged to prevent warping. Transverse rib near stern. Slightly rounded bow, square stern. Rectangular cross-section. Vertical hole on starboard side of stern transverse ridge on floor. 'Ends undoubtedly tapered.'	I B	None.	London Museum.
25	"	R. Thames, W. MOLESEY	14 0	2 10	Much decayed.	II B	Piles in river hereabouts and many flint and stone axes found from time to time.	Pitt-Rivers, <i>Journ. Roy. Anthropol. Inst.</i> , vii, 102.
26	"	R. Wey, WISLEY	12 0	—	Primitive type. Ends show tree-trunk section, but are partially rounded. Four transverse ribs on floor. One end roughly bevelled off, one square. ¹ <i>Stern-board</i> . Hole for mast. Three thwart. Much decayed.	II B	None.	<i>Surrey Arch. Coll.</i> , xxv, 132 (figured). Wey-bridge Museum.
27	Sussex	R. Arun alluvium, SOUTH STOKE	14 0	2 10	One end roughly bevelled off, one square. ¹ <i>Stern-board</i> . Hole for mast. Three thwart. Much decayed.	III B	—	<i>Archæologia</i> , xlii, 30. Lewes Castle Museum.
28	"	R. Arun alluvium, NORTH STOKE	35 4	4 6 (amidships)	One end roughly bevelled off, one square. ¹ <i>Stern-board</i> . Hole for mast. Three thwart. Much decayed.	III A	6 ft. below surface.	<i>Sussex Arch. Coll.</i> , x, 147; xii, 261. <i>Archæologia</i> , xxvi, 257. British Museum.
29	"	R. Arun alluvium, BURPHAM	13 11 (+ x in.)	1 9	Pointed bow, square stern, flat bottom. Roughly made.	II C	Anchor with double flukes, of yew wood. Mast.	<i>Sussex Arch. Coll.</i> , x, 148. Lewes Castle Museum.
30	Westmorland	WHINFELL Tarn, nr. Kendal	10 0	1 7 (amidships)		V B	Probably in use about 1840.	<i>Proc. Soc. Antiq.</i> , xii, 226.

¹ Mr. C. H. Chalmers, Hon. Curator, Lewes Castle Museum, writes: 'Though much damaged the boat had, I am sure, one end square cut'.

The Baptism of St. Christopher

By G. McN. RUSHFORTH, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read 11th June 1925]

WHEN Birtsmorton Church, Worcestershire, was rebuilt in the fourteenth century, a number of its windows were filled with painted glass of the period. The only portions now *in situ* are the arms of the Ruyhales, the lords of the manor, in the tracery lights of some of the windows in the nave, and of one in the north transept. What remained of the contents of the main lights, together with various fragments in the style of the fifteenth century, had been collected, perhaps early in the last century, in the east window of the chancel, where facsimile drawings, partly coloured, were made of them for Dr. Prattinton, whose Worcestershire collections are in our library.¹ When the church was restored in 1877, the east window was rebuilt on a new pattern,² but the glass was not replaced in it, and ultimately found its way into the adjoining 'Birtsmorton Court', where the present owner Mr. F. B. Bradley-Birt discovered it lying loose, and had the fragments releaded so as to form two panels. When I first saw the latter, I recognized that they contained the principal elements of the drawings in the Prattinton collection with which I had recently made acquaintance.

Some of the fragments in these panels seem to be of ordinary fifteenth-century character, but others clearly belong to the end of the fourteenth, notably the kneeling figures of two gentlemen in armour which have all the characteristics of the time of Richard II and Henry IV. The heraldic bearings on their jupons (argent two bendlets indented gules and vert, but only represented in trick) show that they are members of the Ruyhale family, the owners of the manor at that period through a marriage with the coheirress of Sir Walter Brute, whose family had given its name to the place. The figures in the glass perhaps represent Richard Ruyhale, who died in 1407, and either his father John, or his

¹ The watermark on the paper bears the date 1812.

² A pencil drawing of the exterior of the church in the Prattinton collection shows the original east window of ordinary Perpendicular type. The new window has reticulated tracery.



FIG. 2. The Baptism of St. Christopher, formerly in the east window of Birmington Church. From a drawing in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries.

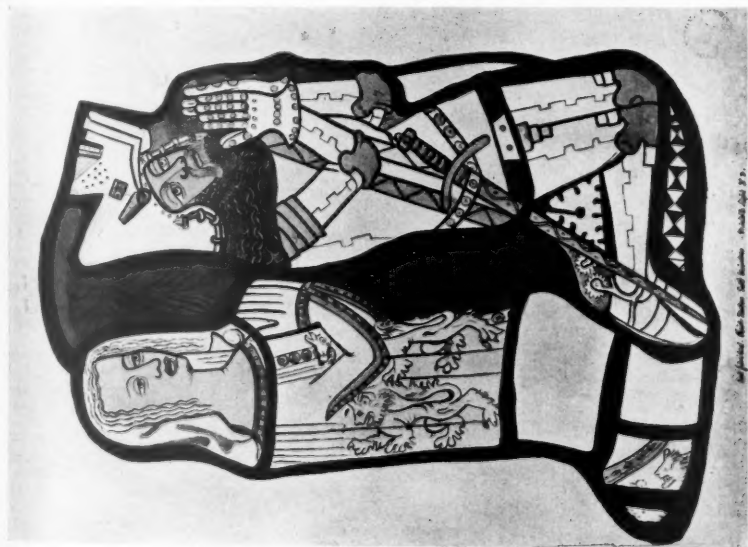


FIG. 1. Richard of Normandy and his wife, formerly in the east window of Birmington Church. From a drawing in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries.

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son Richard.¹ As the figures are the same size and kneel in the same direction, they probably came out of one window, and belong to a group of the donor and his family. Indeed, as late as the Prattinton drawing, the more perfect of the gentlemen was accompanied by his wife kneeling behind him with her arms on her dress (probably three lions rampant), of whom only a small fragment now survives (fig. 1).

These figures of the donor's family are important for dating the fragment with which this paper is concerned, viz. the upper half of a St. Christopher (fig. 2), which is in just the same style.² In particular, the peculiar treatment of the mouth and eyebrows occurs in both, and also in some heads of Apostles and a St. John the Baptist which are among the fragments. In the Prattinton drawing, St. Christopher is associated with a capital R (for Ruyhale) from a border. All the figures came, no doubt, from the same window, or rather, set of windows, and may be roughly dated 1390-1400.

Little more than the head and shoulders of Christopher is preserved, but the Prattinton drawing shows about two-thirds of the figure, and makes it clear that he was represented, not in the earlier manner standing facing, but in the later in which he is striding sideways through a river supporting himself on his staff. In both cases he is, of course, characteristically carrying the child Christ on his shoulder; but in the Birtsmorton fragment something quite new is the action of the Divine Child pouring water from a jug on the saint's head, while the right hand expresses the gesture of speaking. There can be no doubt about the meaning of the action, viz. baptism, for in the well-known block-books, the *Biblia Pauperum* and the *Speculum Humanae Salvationis*, the scene of the Baptism shows the Baptist pouring water on Christ's head from a similar jug with handle and foot; and in French glass of the thirteenth century one finds baptisms sometimes being performed in the same way, instead of the more usual manner of pouring the water from the hollow of the hand, or from a shell or saucer.

This piece of glass, therefore, presents two points of interest: the episode of Christopher's baptism, and the manner of its administration.

I have not been able to discover any other representation of St. Christopher's baptism, and so far the Birtsmorton figure seems

¹ Habington, *Survey of Worcestershire* (Worc. Hist. Soc., 1895), i, p. 119.

² The Prattinton drawing, here reproduced, shows rather more of the lower part of the figure than exists in the glass. But the essential part, the head and shoulders, is perfectly preserved.

to be unique. Moreover, one may look in vain for any reference to the episode in the *Golden Legend* or the ordinary lives of the saint.

The familiar legend of St. Christopher contains two elements, an old or Early Christian one (from about the fifth century), and a medieval romantic one; and in this way it may be compared with other legends, notably that of St. George, the most popular part of which, the dragon episode, cannot be traced beyond the twelfth or thirteenth century.¹ The original legend of St. Christopher is a *Passio* of a familiar type, with the following main features: the conversion of the hero, his missionary work and consequent martyrdom by the Pagan authorities, the latter part being prolonged by various gruesome forms of death, all of which fail in their object, so that finally the martyr has to be beheaded.² On these lines the story of Christopher was gradually elaborated, but attention may be called to the following elements appearing in the older form, which are of importance for the later developments of the legend: (1) his miraculous baptism in a cloud, (2) the change of his name from Reprobis to Christophorus, (3) the miracle of his staff turning into a tree in order to convert the people, (4) his giant stature. This is the only version which the Church has in any sense authorized, or which the Bollandists recognize. As a matter of fact there is no account of St. Christopher in the ordinary breviaries, because in the Western calendars his day, 25th July, coincides with that of St. James the Great, and he is reduced to a mere commemoration.

The later and romantic story of Christopher, which is so well known, appears to have been the work of a German popular poet of the twelfth century, who remodelled the old legend (known to him, perhaps, in the tenth-century German metrical version by Walther of Speier³) by inserting in it a series of episodes of adventure and romance, likely to attract an audience living in the age of chivalry and the Crusades.⁴ Brought up in

¹ See the important monograph on the legend of St. George by K. Krumbacher in *Abhandlungen der K. Bayerischen Akademie*, xxv (Munich, 1911), esp. pp. 296 ff.

² *Acta Sanctorum*, July, vol. vi, p. 146. Other versions of the 'Passio' are printed in *Analecta Bollandiana*, vols. i and x.

³ Printed in B. Pezsius, *Thesaurus Anecdotorum Novissimus*, vol. ii, part 3 (Augsburg, 1721), pp. 27 ff.

⁴ Konrad Richter, 'Der deutsche S. Christoph', in *Acta Germanica*, vol. v, part 1 (Berlin, 1896). The poem in its oldest form is known from two South German MSS., one of the fourteenth century at Linz, the other of the fifteenth at Vienna (edited by A. Schönbach in the *Zeitschrift für Deutsches Alterthum*, xvii (1874), pp. 85 ff.); but internal evidence (especially philological) shows that behind them lies a late twelfth-century original. A second German version, in a fifteenth-century MS. at Prague, edited by Schönbach (*Z.f.D.A.* xxvi, 20-81), is the work

knightly circles, Offorus¹ sets out to seek adventures and enter the service of the most fearless lord he can find. But he discovers that his first choice, the king, is afraid of the devil, and that the devil in his turn is afraid of Christ. But Christ has still to be found, and in his search he comes across a hermit, who gives him some instruction, and sets him to the practical task of carrying passengers across a river. The climax comes with the revelation of the Christ-Child who asks to be carried over. Here we find the baptismal episode of which we are in search. When Offorus, almost sinking under the burden, had reached the middle of the stream, in the words of the poet :

‘God put forth His hand on his head
And baptized Offorus’²

changing his name to Christophorus, and promising the reward of heavenly bliss, in proof whereof his staff broke out into leaves in his hand. The story then returns to the old lines with the conversion of the heathen and consequent martyrdom of the saint.

There is every reason to believe that all this is an original creation of the poet, by which, as Konrad Richter says in the monograph on which the above account is based, the old *Passio* was transformed into one of the most beautiful and profound of Christian legends.³ His freedom in dealing with the material is well illustrated by his version of the divine baptism, evidently suggested by the miraculous baptism in a cloud, with which the old legend begins,⁴ but which he has placed in a new and striking setting, and made, not the opening, but the climax of the story. It is not surprising that the new legend was popular, so that, directly or indirectly, it came to the knowledge of Jacobus de Voragine when compiling the *Legenda Aurea* (about 1275), and in this way was diffused all over western Europe. But he of some cleric, who has given the story a more religious and ecclesiastical character. See K. Richter, pp. 61 ff., 105 ff.

¹ The German poet had forgotten or did not understand the original name, Reprobis. The latter appears again in the *Golden Legend*.

² In Schönbach's text (*Z.f.D.A.* xvii, p. 119), l. 1089:

‘Do Offorus auf daz wazzer enmitten cham

Got leit im sein hand auf sein haupt
Und macht Offorum betaubt.’

³ *Op. cit.*, p. 61.

⁴ *Acta Sanctorum*, July, vol. vi, p. 146: ‘Ostensum est ei a Domino ut baptizaretur baptismo sancto . . . ecce nebula de caelo descendit et inluxit super eum, et venit ei vox de caelo dicens: Serve electe Dei, ecce accepisti baptismum in nomine Domini et sanctae Trinitatis.’ In a few versions of the legend he is baptized in the ordinary way by a bishop or a priest.

incorporated only the main features of the story, and in particular omits the baptism: in fact, so far as the *Golden Legend* is concerned, Christopher was never baptized at all.

In the later Middle Ages Christopher was one of the most popular saints invoked as a protector against the plague and sudden death. The oldest dated representations of him in art belong to the thirteenth century.¹ At first he is represented standing in water, facing, with the Child on his arm or shoulder, and the staff or tree in his hand.² Later he appears moving sideways across the river, and often looking up at the Child seated on his shoulder. About the second quarter of the fifteenth century a regular, almost invariable, type of this kind was established, which is represented by the famous block-print of 1423, now in the John Rylands Library, Manchester.³ But at this time the *Golden Legend* was the regular source of information for the iconography of the saints, and the baptism of Christopher had been forgotten and disappeared. Among over two hundred examples of the new normal type and its variations collected by Stahl,⁴ not one shows the baptism. Nor have I, so far, discovered it elsewhere. It is, therefore, important to note that the Birtsmorton example belongs to the end of the fourteenth century, before the normal representation had been stereotyped. The group is transitional in form, but it may be observed that, as against the fifteenth-century type, Christopher holds his staff with only one hand, and it remains a staff, agreeing with the *Golden Legend* which, following the old version, makes him plant it in the ground when he reached the bank, where it turns into a tree.

It is useless to conjecture how this rare type reached Birtsmorton, but there can be little doubt that, like so many motives in later medieval English art, it came from Germany or the Low Countries. Dr. M. R. James has pointed out to me that the baptism of Christopher was known in England, for it appears in a manuscript of 1430-40 at Lincoln Cathedral; only it takes place after he has reached the shore.⁵

¹ K. Richter, *op. cit.*, p. 152.

² A good example is a relief inserted in the façade of St. Mark's, Venice. A wall painting at Maulbronn showing him as beardless, with the Child on his left arm, is reproduced in Bergner's *Handbuch der kirchlichen Kunstaltertümer*, etc. (Leipzig, 1905), coloured plate facing p. 184. See p. 186 where it is dated 1394.

³ Reproduced in Otley's *History of Engraving*, and other books.

⁴ E. K. Stahl, *Die legende vom heil. riesen Christophorus in der graphik des 15 und 16 Jahrhunderts* (Munich, 1920). See also *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, 1921, p. 23 ff. G. Servièrès, 'La Légende de Saint Christophe dans l'Art.'

⁵ C. Horstmann, *Altenglische Legenden. Neue Folge* (Heilbronn, 1881), p. 459. There is no mention of the baptism in the Life of Christopher in Dr. Horstmann's *South-English Legendary*, pt. 1 (E.E.T.S., 1887).

That the administration of baptism by pouring water over the head from a jug or cruet represents a real practice was brought home to me by seeing a christening in Tours Cathedral last year, when the priest poured the water over the child's head from a silver cruet which had been dipped in the font. And I understand that this is a recognized practice in the Roman Church.¹ Walafrid Strabo (ninth century), referring to the mention in the Passion of St. Laurence of the baptism of Romanus by Laurence with water poured from a pot (and so represented in the late thirteenth-century frescoes in the porch of S. Lorenzo fuori le mura, Rome), speaks of it as a practice of convenience in the case of adults who were too tall for immersion in the font.² Walafrid Strabo was a German, and, except for the picture at San Lorenzo, which represents an abnormal incident,³ the instances that I have come across are all northern and not Italian. In Italian pictures of the Baptism, the Baptist always, I think, pours the water either from the palm of his hand, or from a bowl, shell, or saucer. We must suppose that artists represented the practice which they were accustomed to see in church, but there is no need to think that the practice was uniform, any more than it is to-day.

Without attempting to compile a list of examples in north-European art, some instances may be mentioned in order to give an idea of the diffusion of the motive. The vessel from which the water is poured has two forms, one of which is that of a pot or pitcher, later shaped like a bottle. This occurs in the thirteenth-century window in the quire of Tours Cathedral, devoted to the story of St. Eustace; in the fourteenth-century relief of the Baptism on the quire enclosure of Notre-Dame, Paris; in the same scene on late fifteenth-century glass in Great Malvern Priory Church, and in a German picture of similar date, formerly in the cathedral of Arnheim.⁴ The other form (which is that at Birtsmorton) is a jug with a handle, and usually a foot. Except for the absence of a lid, it has a general

¹ The direction of the *Rituale Romanum* (Turin, 1891, p. 8) is to provide 'vasculum seu cochlear ex argento vel alio metallo, nitidum, ad aquam Baptismi fundendam super caput baptizandi, quod nulli praeterea alii usui deserviat'.

² Quoted by Ciampini, *Vetera Monumenta*, ii, p. 20, from Walafrid Strabo, *De Rebus Ecclesiasticis* (Migne, *Patr. Lat.*, cxiv, 959).

³ The soldier Romanus was converted by a miracle during the torture of St. Laurence, and following him back to prison brought a vessel of water, and asked to be baptized. J. Wilpert, *Römischen Mosaiken und Malereien* (Frieberg, 1916), vol. ii, p. 957.

⁴ A. Michel, *Histoire de l'Art*, vol. ii, pt. 2, fig. 428, p. 688.

⁵ S. Reinach, *Répertoire de Peintures*, iii, p. 128.

resemblance to contemporary altar cruets.¹ It may be seen in the Baptism as represented in the Block Books (second half of the fifteenth century);² in a mid-fifteenth-century Flemish tapestry, now in the Vatican;³ and on fifteenth-century fonts at Gresham⁴ in Norfolk, and Hüsberden on the lower Rhine.⁵

¹ Often shown in Mass scenes.

² In Berjeau's facsimiles: *Biblia Pauperum*, ix; *Speculum Humanae Salvationis*, fig. 45.

³ *Burlington Magazine*, xxiv (1913-14), p. 253 and pl. i.

⁴ *Archaeological Journal*, lix (1902), p. 34 and pl. xvii. So on six other English fonts (*ibid.*, lx, p. 7). For Gresham see also F. Bond's *Fonts*, p. 260. On English Seven Sacraments fonts baptism is usually by immersion (*A. J.*, lix, p. 23).

⁵ E. aus'm Weerth, *Kunstdenkmäler in den Rheinlanden*, vol. i, taf. vi, 4.

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FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

A carved wooden knife-handle to the British Museum.

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FIG. 4.

Notes on a Carved Wooden Knife-handle in the British Museum

By A. B. TONNOCHY, M.A., F.S.A.

THE knife-handle to be considered here is said to have been found fifty or sixty years ago at Brinkhill, Lincolnshire. It is 4.6 in. in length, pierced longitudinally, and carved on all sides with a representation in high relief of the Tree of Jesse.¹

Jesse is shown seated on a chair with upright back and the side ornamented with linen panelling, his right arm on the arm of the chair, his head resting on his hand. His left arm encloses the trunk of the tree, which issues from his breast, the branches extending scrollwise to receive the other figures, which are thirteen in number culminating in the crowned Virgin seated with the Child. Two figures in lower relief are seen on the guard: of the remaining figures all but one represent the usual royal personages, the majority being crowned, and carrying floriated sceptres or scrolls; but on the left of Jesse stands a man in a cap with hawk on fist (fig. 2). The figures on the branches are variously placed; the Virgin and the personages to her right and left respectively being seated on chairs, the remainder being placed directly on the branches either sideways or astride them. Of those on the ground some are seated, others stand: the two kings on the guard are in a clumsy attitude, lying on their sides with bent knees, each holding a scroll in one hand.

The general style of the carving suggests that it cannot be dated earlier than the end of the fifteenth century, and an examination of the details seems to bear out this view. The representation of Jesse seated is described by M. Emile Mâle² as an innovation introduced towards the end of the fifteenth century;

¹ The knife-handle is but little damaged: the moulding round the upper edge is chipped in places, and has disappeared in the section illustrated in figs. 3 and 4; certain of the sceptre-heads have suffered, and the stem of one is almost entirely wanting, the hand that held it being lost (fig. 2, top, centre). In some of the spaces between the carved portions are traces of staining, and it is a question whether this may not have served as a base for colouring or gilding, which was common on wood-carvings, and on ivories and alabasters.

² *L'Art Religieux de la Fin du Moyen Age en France*, second edition (Paris, 1922), p. 82.

FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

A carved wooden knife-handle in the British Museum.

the first examples of it may have been on wood-engravings of the *Speculum Humanae Salvationis* and the *Biblia Pauperum*:¹ the illuminators² and glass-painters of Normandy almost all adopt it from the end of the fifteenth century. On the chair is a linen-scroll ornament; this is met with on a chair in the Mainwaring Chapel, High Peover Church, Cheshire,³ the greater part of which is probably of the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. Similar panels appear on a credence-table of the fifteenth century in the Musée de Cluny at Paris, and on a chair of the time of Louis XII (1498-1515).⁴

The figures are variously costumed, some having doublets and hose, the skirt ending above the knee, with or without waist-belts; others, with robes down to the ankles, both of which appear concurrently in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, the longer garments being characteristic of aged persons, and those in exalted positions or following the austerer profession. The head-dress of Jesse, and his costume, resemble that of the same figure on a fifteenth-century Jesse-relief in wood in the Musée de Cluny,⁵ and the crown worn over the hat seen in that relief appears on several figures in the present carving. The conical hat worn by the personages on the right of the Virgin (figs. 1 and 4) is analogous to that of Charlemagne on a wood carving of the early sixteenth century in the Collection Sauvageot in the Louvre, with representations of the Nine Worthies,⁶ as is the head-dress of David in our carving. The personage second from the left of the Virgin wears a hat with the brim upturned at back and front, the ends incurved to meet the crown, somewhat similar to that of a figure in a painting (1460-1500) by Pinturicchio in the Berlin Gallery.⁷ The hair is worn in the fashion which came in at the end of the fifteenth century, long, reaching to the shoulders and concealing the ears.⁸ Two kinds of shoes appear, the pointed type, sometimes of the exaggerated form, as in the two figures to the right of Jesse

¹ Ritter and Lafond, *Manuscripts à peinture de l'École de Rouen*, Rouen and Paris, 1913, p. 55. W. L. Schreiber, *Biblia Pauperum* (Bibliothèque Nationale) (Strasbourg), 1903, p. 42.

² Ritter and Lafond, *op. cit.*, pl. lxix, 2.

³ Francis Bond, *Wood-Carvings in English Churches*, vol. ii, p. 127 (Oxford, 1910).

⁴ Musée de Cluny, *Le Bois*, pl. xix and li.

⁵ Musée de Cluny, as above, pl. xviii.

⁶ Didron, *Annales Archéologiques*, xvi, 235 ff. The carving is in the form of the letter F, in boxwood, the initial of Francis I.

⁷ Hefner-Alteneck, *Trachten, Kunstwerke und Gerätschaften*, vol. vi, no. 390 (Frankfurt, 1884).

⁸ C. Enlart, *Manuel d'archéologie française*, iii, p. 135 (Paris, 1916).

(fig. 2), and the broad-toed variety (fig. 3), which was seen first at the close of the fifteenth century and became general in the sixteenth.

A few other points of detail remain to be noticed. Apart from the principal personages, among whom David is conspicuous playing on the harp,¹ it does not seem possible to identify individual figures. The man with a hawk, already mentioned, is a genre-figure (fig. 2); his attitude at once recalls the hawking scenes which appear in ivories, illuminated manuscripts, and elsewhere.

On the top row (fig. 1) a figure will be observed having a sword attached to a belt, with an engraved sheath. This resembles the oriental type of sword with curved blade, which appears in paintings and illuminations of the fifteenth century.² In earlier representations of the Tree of Jesse a sword is given as an attribute to Solomon,³ symbolizing his famous judgement. If that is the intention here, it seems strange that he should be placed so far distant from David.

The details which we have examined point to the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century as the date of this interesting object; one is tempted to confine it within the limits of the fifteenth century, and many of the details lend colour to that attribution. One feature, however, is against it, namely the scrolls formed by the branches of the tree (fig. 1), the style of which points to the early sixteenth century: similar scroll-work is found on a carving of the early sixteenth century at Pilton, Devon,⁴ and on a misericord in Bristol Cathedral (about 1520).⁵

A word must be said on the question of provenance. Analogies appear on English, French, and Flemish specimens of wood-sculpture. The French Jesse-relief of the time of Louis XII cited above, in the Musée de Cluny, shows a similar lively treatment of the subject, but differs in various details, among which may be mentioned the oblique eyebrows and pointed noses in contrast to the horizontal eyebrows and flattened

¹ A harp of similar form is seen on a stall at Rouen Cathedral. E. H. Langlois, *Stalles de la Cathédrale de Rouen*, pl. x, 64 (Rouen, 1838).

² G. Laking, *European Armour and Arms*, vol. ii, p. 218 (London, 1920).

³ This is seen, for example, in the Beatus-pages of the Huntingfield Psalter, English, late twelfth century, now in the Pierpont Morgan Library, New York. See *Cat. of MSS.*, etc. in that library by M. R. James, London, 1906. The sword figures in the representation of the Judgement of Solomon.

⁴ F. E. Howard and F. H. Crossley, *English Church Woodwork*, p. 339 (London, 1917).

⁵ *Archaeological Journal*, lxxviii (1921), pl. xiv, facing p. 248. Cf. also a sixteenth-century altar-piece from the Abbey of St. Riquier, in the Musée de Cluny. Musée de Cluny, as above, pl. xii.

noses of our carving; the branches of the tree are treated naturalistically, while on the knife-handle they take the form of conventional scroll-work. On panels carved by Wautier van Inghen, of the fifteenth century, in the Hôtel de Ville at Damme, near Bruges, figures of David with his harp and the Virgin and Child¹ appear; their attitudes are somewhat similar to those of their counterparts on our carving, but the physiognomy is of a rather different type.

It is not possible to put forward a very cogent claim in favour of an English origin, but at least it may be said that it is by no means out of the question. The writer has not met with any close English parallel to the composition as a whole, but individual figures on misericords in English churches seem to have clearer affinities with those on the knife-handle than the figures on carvings of foreign provenance.²

Lastly we come to the purpose of the object. It is clearly the handle of a short-bladed weapon. Its form is that of the 'kidney dagger', so named from the kidney-shaped projections at the base, or, to call it by its contemporary name, 'ballock knife', the earliest extant examples of which are of the early fifteenth century.³ Or, alternatively, it may have been used as a hunting-knife. There is a hunting-knife of the fifteenth century, with undecorated handle of the same form, preserved in the Bavarian National Museum.⁴ In view of the elaborate carving of our handle it may well have belonged to such a knife rather than to a weapon of war.

¹ They are somewhat strangely included in a satirical composition into which obscene subjects enter. See L. Maeterlinck, *Le Genre Satirique . . . dans la Sculpture Flamande et Wallonne*, pp. 107 ff. and pl. ii (Paris, 1910).

² Figures on stalls in Bristol Cathedral show resemblances in physiognomy and costume to certain of those on the British Museum carving. In *Arch. Journ.*, lxxviii (1921), pl. xii, no. 18, facing p. 246, one can see a facial resemblance between the right-hand figure and that on our fig. 3, top centre.

³ Laking, *op. cit.*, vol. iii, p. 34.

⁴ Hefner-Alteneck, *op. cit.*, vol. v, pl. 319, J.

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Part of the chimney-piece in the ground-floor room of Tattershall Castle. From a cast in the Victoria and Albert Museum

Lord Cromwell's Rebus in Tattershall Castle

By G. McN. RUSHFORTH, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read 11th June 1925]

AFTER the late Lord Curzon had bought Tattershall Castle as an empty shell, he had it roofed, the windows were glazed, and floors were inserted, so that the interior has regained something of its original use and appearance, and, in particular, it is now possible to examine in comfort the famous chimney-pieces which were rescued and replaced by Lord Curzon. As is well known, these are decorated with all the heraldry belonging to the builder of the castle, Ralph Lord Cromwell (1394-1456), including the badge of a purse to show that he was Lord Treasurer under Henry VI from 1433 to 1443.¹ When I saw these for the first time in 1924 I noticed that on the chimney-piece of the ground-floor chamber the panels with the badge, alternating with those which contain the coats of arms, show the purse wreathed or framed by two branches or sprays of naturalistic foliage (pl. xxvi); and the same feature appears in the chimney-piece on the first floor; while on the third floor the same plant is associated with the purse in the spandrels of the fireplace arch. It is not represented on the fourth chimney-piece. The contrast between this natural leafage and the conventional carved foliage on the other parts of the chimney-pieces is very marked, and it is obviously intended to represent a real plant having a tall stem with narrow, pointed leaves. I felt sure that it must have a meaning, and this idea was confirmed when afterwards I went into the church, which was also built by Lord Cromwell, and saw, among the remains of the original painted glass, now collected in the east window, the Treasurer's purse again wreathed by similar sprays, treated rather more formally. Nor is this all, for though the purse is represented without the wreath on the gateway of South Wingfield Manor House (Derbyshire), which Lord Cromwell must have been

¹ Casts of the chimney-pieces, made many years ago, are in the Architectural Court of the Victoria and Albert Museum. A photograph of part of one of these, kindly given to me by the Director, is reproduced in fig. 1. They are also well illustrated in *Country Life*, xxxviii (1915, second half), pp. 18 ff.

building about the same time, 'the only fragment of the ancient glass yet existing' (in the large window of the State apartment) when Mr. Ferrey made his drawings of the house in 1870, shows the purse framed by two sprays of the same plant.¹ Here is pretty good evidence that the plant is a regular adjunct of the purse, and intended to be significant. Later it occurred to me



FIG. 1. The common gromwell. Drawn from nature.

that it may be intended for the common gromwell (*Lithospermum officinale*), in which case it would be a *rebus* of the Lord Treasurer's name. Owing to the scale and the material in which he worked, the carver has given the plant a somewhat stouter stem and more substantial leaves than it really has. He seems to have represented the characteristic seeds, which are like white china beads (whence the Latin name), on groups of stalks at intervals, though in reality they are set much closer to the stem. Perhaps the work was done before the late summer or autumn, when they appear, so that the mason had to rely upon his imagination. Otherwise the carving may be said fairly to represent the characteristic habit of the gromwell (fig. 1). The form of the name from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century was *gromyl* (*grumell* in Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*), the modern spelling being due, apparently, to the analogy of 'speedwell'.² Though gromyl is sufficiently like in sound to Cromwell to justify its use in a rebus, one might go on to ask whether the

medieval pronunciation of the Treasurer's name may not also have been Crumell. It is, indeed, invariably spelt with the *w*, as is the name of the village in Nottinghamshire from which it is derived. But in his book on the *Place-Names of Nottinghamshire* (Cambridge, 1913) Dr. H. Mutschmann gives the older local pronunciation as 'kraməl' (where the phonetic symbols represent sounds approximating to the short *u*); and he goes on to say that in Ireland the Protector's name is still pronounced in the same way, 'which seems to prove that hatred has a better

¹ Edmund B. Ferrey, *South Winfield Manor* (London, 1870), pl. 9.

² *The New English Dictionary*.

memory than love or admiration', or 'that the Irish have not yet come under the spell of the printed word to the same extent as their English brethren' (p. 38).

It is not very often that the chance occurs when a complete name can be represented by a plant or tree rebus. Plantagenet is the best known instance, though it does not appear to be known whether the name was derived from the broom-cod badge, or whether the badge represented the name. The rebus in such cases is sometimes raised to the dignity of an armorial blazon, as with the oak tree of the Della Rovere family. There is a nearer parallel to the Tattershall rebus on an Italian lustre-ware dish of the fifteenth century in the Victoria and Albert Museum, where the arms of the Degli Agli of Florence (a lion rampant) are surrounded by a band of heads or seed-vessels of garlic (*Allium sativum*).¹ In the same way, the tomb in San Giobbe, Venice, of the Doge Cristoforo Moro (d. 1471) has a border of mulberry.² For an English example one may cite the standard of Sir John Peche, as depicted in the College of Arms MS. (about 1530), reproduced by Lord Howard de Walden, where the field is sprinkled with peaches.³

¹ Lady Evans, *Lustre Pottery* (London, 1920), pl. xiv, p. 49.

² I am indebted to Lady Evans for both these instances.

³ *Howard de Walden Library. Banners, Standards and Badges* (London, 1904), p. 236.

Excavations in Alderney

By R. R. MARETT, D.Sc., and Col. T. W. M. DE GUÉRIN, A.D.C.,
Local Secretaries for the Channel Islands

IN January 1925, Mr. J. E. Ainsworth, of the Braye Road, Alderney, reported that an exceptionally high tide, accompanied by a heavy gale, had undermined a portion of the cliff-face at Longy Bay near the Nunnery, on the south-east coast of Alderney, and had exposed a number of small stone cists in the second, or lower, band of black soil some 10 ft. below the upper surface of the cliff-face, and about 4 ft. above mean high spring-tide level.

The cists, which are said to have been nine in number and arranged in a semicircle, were about 3 ft. to 4 ft. long, 12 in. deep, and 12 in. (?) broad, and were built of thin slabs of sandstone. Each contained a skull and a quantity of human bones, being either those of a body buried in a crouched position, or, if the cists were really only 12 in. wide, which is doubtful, of a body stripped of its flesh before burial. No objects of any kind seem to have been found in the cists.

The discovery was reported to the Society of Antiquaries by His Excellency Major-General Sir John Capper, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey; and the Council of the Society made a grant of money for the excavation of the site, and requested the authors to undertake the work, which was carried out in April of the same year.

On examination of the spot where the cists were discovered it was found that, to protect them from unauthorized persons, and also to prevent the sea from further undermining the cliff-face, and thus endangering the wall of the so-called Nunnery, the military authorities had built a dwarf wall at the base of the cliff, and had surrounded the whole spot with iron stanchions carrying barbed wires so thickly interlaced that it was impossible to get inside. Moreover, as we were informed that the whole of the cists had been rifled and destroyed before they were protected, and as the spot was so close to the wall of the Nunnery, it was not thought advisable to dig farther into the cliff for fear of the wall collapsing. It was therefore decided to excavate at a spot about 53 yds. distant to the north-east of the Nunnery, where traces of a ruined

cist containing human bones were seen projecting from the face of the cliff, and where many flat slabs of stone from destroyed cists were observed among the pebbles on the beach. A second spot for excavation was selected as close to the Nunnery as possible, being separated from the place where the small cists containing crouched burials had been found only by a mass of masonry carrying a drain about 12 ft. in width.

The cliff-face at this latter spot is about 16 ft. high, and is composed entirely of sand-drift stratified by two layers of black soil. The lower layer, which is some 9 ft. to 10 ft. below the top of the cliff, was about 3 ft. thick, and, as far as we could ascertain, was continuous with the layer containing the above-mentioned small cists. On cutting back the face of the cliff a small irregularly shaped oval enclosure, or cist, formed of a row of angular stones from the beach, was discovered at the bottom of this layer of black soil at about 15 ft. distance from the north face of the mass of masonry carrying the drain. It was about 20 in. to 2 ft. in length, and was paved with two or three flat stones. A small quantity of burnt human bones and ashes lay on the floor of the enclosure, and at the eastern end was a flattened bronze vessel in a very corroded condition. The cist was covered with a number of small stones resting on the side stones and corbelled over the interior, rather as if a small mound of earth had been heaped over the incinerated remains and the whole covered with a layer of stones.

A few very rusted iron implements resembling skewers, or points, one having a slightly enlarged head, as if it had had a small barbed point, were found in the upper part of the same layer at a short distance to the east of the interment by incineration; also about 3 in. of the blade of a broad iron sword, probably of La Tène III type. Near them were some very rotten human bones, but no signs of any cist. The soil around was a midden of animal bones and sea-shells—limpet-shells in quantities, also mussel-, ormer-, and oyster-shells—and mixed with them were a few pieces of Roman tiles and fragments of Roman pottery, including some of a well-made black ware.

The excavation was continued on the opposite side of the small cist as far as the block of masonry carrying the drain. The lower layer of black soil was found to contain the same admixture of animal bones, sea-shells, rotten human bones, and fragments of Roman tiles and pottery, as on the other side. A few flint flakes and roughly made implements of stone were also found, as well as a few made out of the tines of red-deer antler. No traces of stone cists were noticed at this spot, apart from the one containing

the bronze vessel. The constant falls of sand from the top of the cliff rendered it impossible to continue working at this spot.

The bronze vessel was taken to the British Museum, and shown to Mr. Reginald Smith. He is inclined to think from the thinness of the metal, and from the method of riveting, that it may possibly date from about the end of the Hallstatt period of the Iron Age; but he would give no definite opinion on the point. Mr. T. D. Kendrick, of the British Museum, has most kindly made a reconstructed drawing of the vase (fig. 1). He

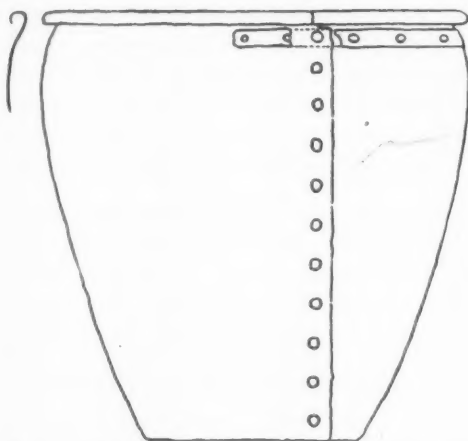


FIG. 1. Restoration of Alderney bronze vessel. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

estimates its height to have been about 10 in., with a width of 10 in., and a diameter at the base of 5 in.

The excavations near the spot where we had noticed a ruined cist on the face of the cliff, about 53 yds. to the south-east of the Nunnery, led to the discovery of some six or seven cists, orientated east-and-west, with sides, ends, and cover-stones formed of thin slabs of sandstone. They were all found in the second layer of black soil about 8 ft. below the present surface of the land. With the exception of one, which enclosed the bones of a young child, they were all about 6 ft. in length by 1 ft. 10 in. in width; and each contained the complete skeleton of an adult lying on its back in an extended position with the face looking upwards. The small cist containing the complete skeleton of a young child stood at a slightly higher level than the two adjoining cists. The skull and jaw-bones of the child were removed undamaged, and are now in the Guille-Allés Museum.

No objects of any kind were found in the majority of the cists. In one, however, containing the skeleton of a tall man, we found near the skull the neck and a portion of the handle of a red Roman flagon-shaped urn, and the half of a double-headed stone hammer; and in the adjoining cist beneath the centre of the body there was a small lump of hard-baked red clay. At the bottom of the layer of black soil, below the cist containing the skeleton of the young child, was a small fragment of a vase of well-made Roman pottery. The whole of the black soil surrounding the cists formed a sort of midden consisting of human and animal bones mixed with limpet-, mussel-, ormer-, and cockle-shells—limpet-shells predominating at the top of the layer—and containing also fragments of pottery, some Roman, while others were of a well-made black ware, one fragment ornamented with narrow vertical lines. Among the other objects found in this layer were a part of a polished stone celt, the bow of an iron fibula of La Tène III type, one or two rusted pieces of iron of doubtful date, and a number of pieces of red-deer antler, which had been sawn off for use as implements. Several of them were found placed together on a square Roman tile.

The cists all appear to be of the Roman period, and their orientation east-and-west, as well as the disposal of the bodies by inhumation instead of by the usual Roman custom of cremation, and the nearly complete absence of funerary objects, rather point to burials dating after the introduction of Christianity and thus at least as late as the third or fourth centuries A.D. From the number of cists occurring so close to each other, and the many slabs on the beach at the foot of the cliff, derived from cists that have been washed away by the sea, it would seem that there had been an extensive cemetery on this part of Longy Common.

The human bones outside the cists were in a much more decayed condition than those inside them, and were mixed up with the mass of animal bones and sea-shells, just as if the digging of the graves of the Roman period had disturbed earlier burials in the midden.

A trench about 5 ft. deep was also dug on the Common near the Nunnery, midway between the coast-guard cottages and the shore, where we were told that a large stone resembling the capstone of a dolmen had been discovered during the making of a drain in 1905. We, however, failed to locate the stone in question. At about 5 ft. from the surface, however, we came upon a fragment of an urn with a pierced lug, of thick coarse hand-made pottery, and a hemispherical hammer-stone, which were lying together on the top of a flat stone.

On the top of the hill to the north, towards Corblets, we

noticed a large block of granite about 6 ft. in length, orientated east-and-west, resembling the capstone of a megalithic cist. A trench was dug round it, and it was found to be resting on a mass of sandstone slabs which had rather the appearance of the collapsed walls of a small chamber built of dry masonry. Nothing was found in the trench to confirm this theory, and, as we had no appliances to move the stone, which weighed several tons, the work was abandoned.

There was in all probability a Gallo-Roman settlement on Longy Common at the foot of the hills, to the north of the Nunnery, at a short distance from the recently discovered cists. Mr. F. C. Lukis, in vol. v of his *Collectanea Antiqua*, records the discovery in this neighbourhood, early in the nineteenth century, of the foundations of several buildings containing a large number of fragments of Roman pottery and tiles, as well as a perfect small Roman amphora, now in the Guille-Allés Museum, which was found in a hole in a wall. The so-called Nunnery has also been said to be the remains of a Roman fort, and it is certainly a very ancient building. It is a rectangular enclosure with a round tower of solid masonry at each corner. The walls connecting the towers are 60 ft. in length and 17 ft. in height, and are slightly curved near the towers. They terminate in herring-bone masonry, the four upper courses of which contain many Roman tiles and bricks. The south-western tower and the bulk of the south wall have been undermined by the sea, and have fallen partly on to the beach below and partly on to the narrow strip of land between the edge of the cliff and the present eighteenth-century wall. The walls are built of rather small stones embedded in an exceedingly hard white mortar resembling concrete. During the wars with France at the end of the eighteenth century, barracks were built within the enclosure, and a new entrance gate made on the north side. The original entrance was probably through a small arched doorway, now blocked up, on the bend of the south-west wall. The present level of the soil nearly reaches to the spring of the arch.

In 1889, Baron von Hügel, Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology, Cambridge, made some excavations on Longy Common to the north-east of the Nunnery, in what he styled the 'Longy refuse-pit'. He came across an interment in an extended position, and a great quantity of pottery, the remains of at least one hundred vessels, as well as a bronze coin of Commodus. He also found some fragments of glass, a quantity of Roman bricks, a large bronze thimble, a portion of a bone comb, and three bone pins.

In all probability there were settlements of a very much earlier date on Longy Common than the Roman period, as the hills around have yielded numerous tombs of the Megalithic, Bronze, and Early Iron Ages. When Lukis first visited the district in 1838, there were four dolmens on the hill to the north. The remains of three, called Les Porciaux—dolmens of passage-grave type—still exist near Corblets Barracks; the fourth, near Les Rochiers, having been destroyed before 1853. The remains of a small late megalithic cist and a short alignment of stones, on the opposite hill near Fort Essex, were examined by Captain F. du B. Lukis in 1853. Numerous tumuli were dotted over the hills and the Common early in the last century. Most of them have been destroyed, and the few still remaining for the most part show signs of having been rifled. A fine bronze-founder's hoard was found buried in one of them near Corblets Barracks when it was levelled about 1835. The hoard consisted of bronze spear-heads of various sizes, hooks, knives, small axe-heads, and socketed celts of various types, numerous pieces of bronze swords, fragments of knife-daggers, runners from castings, and cakes of copper or bronze weighing several pounds, also a sort of double-headed stone hammer. These objects form part of the Gaudion collection of Alderney bronze implements now in the Guille-Allés Museum.

In the same locality two large bronze halberds were found in 1853, namely, near the Barracks, buried just beneath the surface of the ground. One, about 14 in. in length, is now in the Lukis Museum; the other was given by the finder, Lieutenant C. Gordon, R.E. (afterwards the famous General Charles Gordon of Khartoum) to a Mr. Malcom. They closely resemble the bronze halberds found in Spain and Ireland. There was nothing to connect them with any burial. A number of small cists were also found near Corblets, which had a line of sandstone slabs extending from them towards the sea. These slabs were placed flat on the ground, and were from 18 in. to 2 ft. square, by 3 in. to 4 in. thick. Each one was perforated in the centre with a countersunk hole $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 2 in. in diameter. Stones with similar perforations were found in one of the dolmens of Les Porciaux, and we noticed one on the beach near the Roman cists at Longy Bay.

During the building of a fort on the north-western point of Corblets Bay, called Le Château L'Etoc, some seven or eight small cists were destroyed and their contents scattered. They are said to have been orientated east-and-west, and each to have contained from one to three urns filled with burnt human bones.

An iron sickle, or falx, was found in one of them. In all probability they dated from the Roman occupation.

The little islet called Île à Rats (the island of the *Ras* or *Race*), commonly known as Rat Island, on the south-east side of Longy Bay, was also covered with small cists buried beneath small mounds of earth. These were destroyed in 1853 during the building of a fort. The cists in the upper stratum each contained one or more urns filled with burnt human bones. Only one urn has survived, which is now in the Lukis Museum. It is undoubtedly Roman, made of a dark grey paste, and has lost one handle and a portion of its rim. It is still filled with burnt human bones. Near it were found a bronze ring and several coins, which were thrown away by the workmen. In a lower stratum was a small cist, 4 ft. long by 2 ft. 3 in. wide, containing a human skeleton buried in a crouched position with a large triangular-shaped dagger on its breast. A sketch of the dagger is in vol. v of Lukis's *Collectanea Antiqua*; from which it would seem to date about Bronze Age III. Possibly the small cists, found near the Nunnery last January, containing crouched burials, were of about the same date. Other similar small cists, too short to contain an extended burial, were found in 1835 when breaking up the ground behind the pond on Longy Common.

Numerous other cists have been found from time to time in Alderney. Six were near the Old Mill. One, containing human bones and two urns, was discovered near Corblets when making the railway in 1853. It was left undisturbed between the rails. Another occurring at the back of the Nunnery contained an urn filled with burnt bones; and a few feet from it were found one or two bronze celts and a bronze razor.

In 1905, when digging the drain from the coast-guard cottages to the sea near the Nunnery, several cists were found. From one spot three skulls and various bones were removed, possibly representing as many cists, also a bronze neck-ring $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, and another ring, which was broken in half, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. One part was corroded and stuck to the collar-bone of one of the skeletons. This ring had an iron core and was plated with bronze.

At a greater depth than the above was an earlier interment consisting of an urn, 5 in. high and 4 in. in diameter, of a very dark ware ornamented with a row of circular dots round its widest part parallel to the rim. It contained ashes, a few charred bones, and the tusk of a boar. A few fragments of two other urns were also found and a flat disc, or cover, of pottery.

At some distance from the latter was another group of graves

from which came two dolichocephalic skulls and other bones, also two penannular bronze rings, and part of an iron leaf-shaped sword ornamented with bronze. Twenty feet distant from these graves was an iron spear-head and a portion of a very oxidized iron band.

On the other side of Alderney, on the top of the cliff above La Clonque Bay, are the remains of a small megalithic cist with one capstone about 6 ft. in length placed lengthways on a few small props. It was rifled early in the last century; and at about the same time, it is said, some other similar cists near it were destroyed.

The Lukis MSS. contain many notes by Judge Gaudion and Captain F. du B. Lukis on the destruction of prehistoric remains in Alderney during the breaking up of a portion of Longy Common, which was enclosed and leased out to various tenants by the Crown, between the years 1832 and 1838. Many cists, and at least one dolmen, were destroyed, and several tumuli levelled. During the work a number of Bronze Age implements were found. One, a flat copper celt $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. in length, was given to M. Charles de Gerville, the famous Norman antiquary, by the Governor of Alderney, Major-General J. Le Mesurier. An outline of it is in the Lukis Museum. Some few, including two bronze spear-heads, part of a buckle, a portion of a small knife-dagger, and a large cake of pure copper, came into the possession of Mr. F. C. Lukis and are now in his museum. The remainder found their way into the possession of Judge Gaudion, and form part of his collection of bronze objects now in the Guille-Allés Museum. They include many types of bronze axes and socketed celts, spear-heads, fragments of knife-daggers, a large portion of the blade of a bronze sword, a fine bronze sickle, fragments of bronze razors, etc.

These notes show how rich the island of Alderney was in prehistoric remains in the past. The excavations we made last spring show that there is much yet to be discovered, and if, as it is rumoured, the Crown lands, including Longy Common, may in the near future pass into the possession of the States of Alderney and be sold in lots and broken up for agriculture, many most interesting objects may be destroyed, and the contents of cists and dolmens scattered, if a watch is not kept over the work.

The object of the present paper being merely to put the facts on record, a speculative discussion of their import would be hardly in place here. Suffice it to say that the main problem which they suggest is: How came Alderney, from the Bronze Age

onwards into Roman times, to be so populous? One can only suppose that the conditions of the period somehow favoured settlement on a small island, despite its lack of natural resources. For instance, traders whose security was greater at sea than on the mainland might choose such a spot for a mart. Or, again, the possibility may have to be considered that some special sanctity attached to the island, causing the dead to be transported from the mainland across the narrow straits. Be all this as it may, there remains to be explained the astonishing fact that little Alderney has yielded more bronze artifacts than all the rest of the Channel Islands put together, while in the neighbourhood of Longy Bay prehistoric graves occur more abundantly than in any other insular site.

We wish to record our thanks to His Excellency Sir John Capper, Lieut.-Colonel Dene, the military authorities, and Judge Mellish for all their kind assistance to us, and for the interest they showed in our work; and especially to Mr. J. E. Ainsworth, Lieut.-Colonel Thompson and his son, and Lieut. J. R. de la H. Marett, R.N., who were all of the greatest help to us during the excavations.

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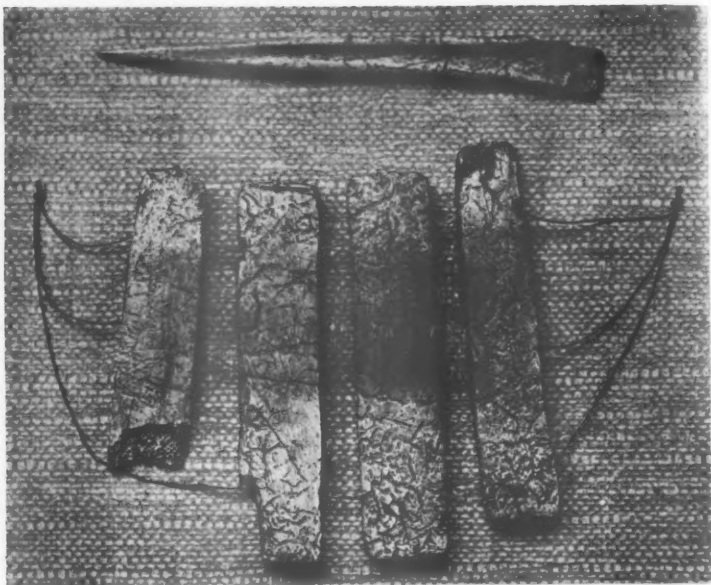


FIG. 1. Bone necklace and pin from Beacon Hill barrow



FIG. 2. Urns from Harston, Leicestershire

*Prehistoric and Romano-British objects from
England in the University Museum of Archaeo-
logy and of Ethnology, Cambridge*

By L. C. G. CLARKE, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read 2nd April 1925]

I. BRONZE AGE.

So many of the local specimens in the Museum collections have been figured recently by our Fellow Dr. Cyril Fox in his book, *The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, that it is unnecessary in most cases to republish them; but a few have been received by the Museum since his book was published, and there are also in the collections a considerable number of specimens from districts outside East Anglia.

In 1923 Earl Cawdor and Dr. Fox excavated Beacon Hill Barrow, near Barton Mills, Suffolk, on the Marquess of Bristol's property. The results of the excavation will be published in the next number of the *Proceedings* of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Among other objects were the bone necklace and pin illustrated in pl. xxvii, fig. 1. The necklace is apparently unique; at least I can find no record of another such necklace being found. The way of stringing the bones is identical with the way of stringing the magnificent jet necklaces of the same period, such as the one from Melfort, Argyllshire, in the British Museum. The objects were found with a cremation burial.

From Harston in Leicestershire we have two vessels (pl. xxvii, fig. 2) which were dug up separately some little time back—of the exact date I am not sure—by workmen digging for ironstone. No information could be obtained whether they were associated with cremation or inhumation. Others were said to have been found and purchased by a neighbouring landowner, but on visiting his house I found this was not the case, so I imagine they were bought by a collector or a dealer and taken away and are at present not easily accessible. From Denton, near by, there is a fine handled beaker in the Grantham Museum, which is very rich in pottery of the Bronze Age.

The vase with overhanging rim seems to be of earlier type than

the urn on the right. It is little removed from the food-vessel type. It is decorated with oblique chevron gashes similar to one figured by J. R. Mortimer in his *Forty Years' Researches*, pl. 1, fig. 405, and the heights of the two are almost identical, the one shown here being only one-tenth of an inch shorter.

The urn, also of overhanging rim type, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high and is probably of middle Bronze Age, and later than the other; it is decorated with lattice and herring-bone patterns, impressed with a twisted thong.

Pl. xxviii, fig. 1 shows part of a beaker from Crosby Fell, Westmorland. It was either given to the Museum by the late Professor McKenny Hughes or came to the Museum with a number of fragments after his death. I found it in a box with the two lumps shown in front. The fragment has a slight resemblance to one figured by Lord Abercromby, vol. i, pl. xv, fig. 183, from Northumberland and to one from East Lothian, no. 216 on pl. xvi. The larger lump has on it a label in the Professor's writing, stating that it is 'from Cairn on Crosby Fell, opened July 1883'. I recently took the smaller lump, which is of the same consistency as the larger, to Sir William Pope and asked him to analyse it, and he pronounced it to be putty. I cannot attempt to explain how, when, or why the lumps of putty came to be associated with a burial of the Early Bronze Age.

A lignite bead, 2.8 in. long, is of a type rare in England, and came to the Museum with a collection bequeathed to the University by the late Mr. Spencer Perceval. His label on it says that it 'was found during the spring of 1889 associated with flints in the soil overlying the quarry on Brenting Hill, near Westbury on Trym, Gloucestershire'. One very similar, which is figured in the British Museum *Bronze Age Guide*, fig. 82, came from a 'barrow near Bridlington' and 'resembles some found in Ireland'. Another, about three-quarters of the size, and more tapering at the extremities, is figured by Mortimer, no. 275 on pl. xxxiv of his *Forty Years' Researches*.

II. EARLY IRON AGE.

Pl. xxviii, fig. 2 shows one of the most important groups of the Early Iron Age found in Cambridge. It was discovered with a skeleton, the skull of which was examined by Dr. Duckworth, who pronounced it to be that of a middle-aged man.

The bangle of bronze on the right has scroll decoration of La Tène type. The beautiful brooch of La Tène II type has plaques of coral (?) attached by rivets to the framework, the rest of

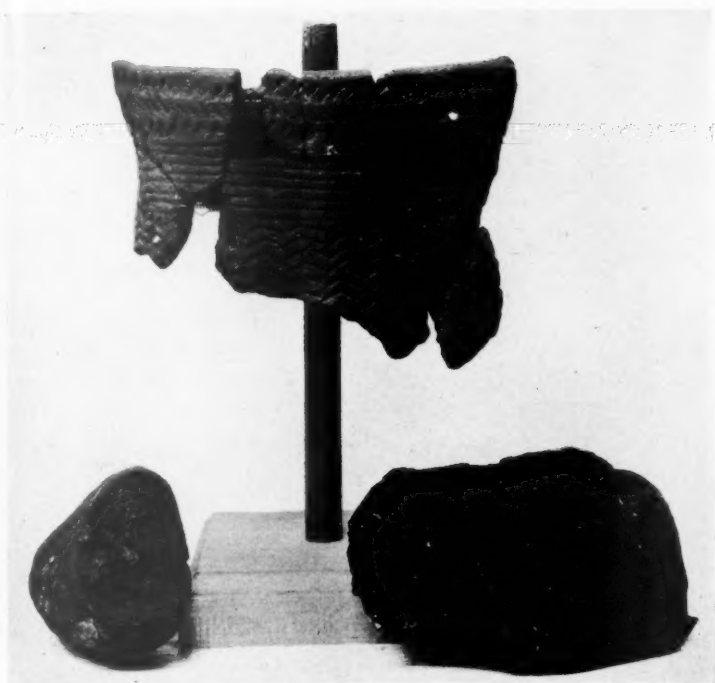


FIG. 1. Part of a beaker, and lumps of putty from Crosby Fell, Westmorland

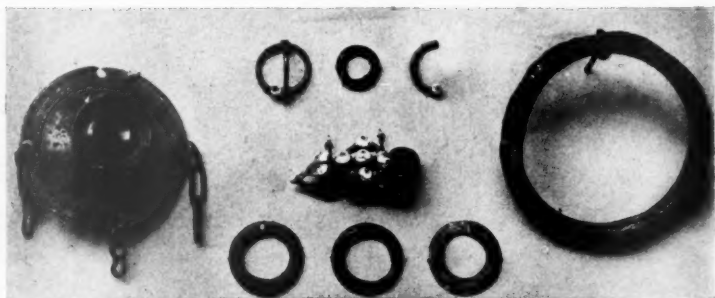


FIG. 2. Early Iron Age group found in Cambridge



Arretine bowl from Foxton, Cambs.

the brooch being covered with incised ornament. There are two penannular brooches, one broken, with similar plaques, and four plain bronze rings. The circular bronze object with boss and chains was found under the vertebral column of the skeleton; it is probably part of a harness-mounting, and is interesting as suggesting that chariot burial was practised at this period in the Cambridge region. The group is figured by Dr. Fox on pl. xv of his *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*.

The group of pottery (pl. xxx, fig. 2) of Early Iron Age date was given by Mr. Ransom, and was figured by his father, our late Fellow Mr. William Ransom, in the *Proceedings* of this Society, vol. xiii, p. 16. It was found by workmen in removing chalk from a pit near Hitchin, half a mile south of the Icknield Way and one and a quarter miles from the Roman encampment on Wilbury Hill. The discovery was made in a circular hole 2 ft. 2 in. deep and 2 ft. 9 in. in diameter; and parallels have been excavated by Sir Arthur Evans at Aylesford.

III. ROMANO-BRITISH.

This Arretine bowl of chalice form, made by Xanthus, a slave of the well-known potter Cnaeus Ateius, was found in 1852 at Foxton, Cambs. It has been frequently published: first by Babington in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, vol. i, 1852, and mentioned by him again in his *Ancient Cambridgeshire*; Mr. H. B. Walters wrote a paper on it in 1907; Professor Haverfield sent a paper, which was read to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society on 7th February 1916, on 'Arretine Fragments in Cambridgeshire', in which he says that our bowl may be of Augustan Age, and in any case cannot be later than A.D. 50; and concludes that, as it is not an isolated specimen—an Arretine cup, then in the possession of Mr. Conybeare, who has since given it to the Museum, was found at Barrington near by—there was 'before the Claudian conquest a Celtic population prosperous enough to import and educated enough to use some of the finest products of the Continental civilization'. This is substantiated by the fact that at Stanfordbury, some fifteen miles away, two very rich interments were found which contained Roman bronze paterae of pre-Claudian date (pl. xxix).

The very fine tazza and fibula shown in pl. xxx, fig. 1, were found at Guilden Morden, Cambridgeshire, last September in an excavation of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society undertaken by Dr. Cyril Fox and Mr. T. C. Lethbridge. As the results of the excavation are shortly to be published it is not necessary for me to say anything about the matter.

The tazza, which is 7 in. high, diameter $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., contained burnt bones and an iron brooch of late La Tène type; the date is probably the first half of the first century A.D.

The beautiful if imperfect Rhenish vase (pl. xxxii, fig. 2) was also found at Guilden Morden, in an inhumation burial. It was associated with a worn first brass of Hadrian. Its height is $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. The coin had evidently been placed in the mouth of the corpse, as there was a stain on the right collar-bone made by the metal. The vase was found on the right side of the head.

From the same excavations came an inhumation group containing a shallow circular dish of plain black ware, found on the pelvis; remains of a fluted vase of polished black ware, in shape like a Castor vase, found scattered between the legs; and five perfect or nearly perfect pots enclosed in a wooden box with iron bands. The box was under the body. The five vessels consist of:

A handled vase of pink ware covered with red slip.

A globular vase, greyish yellow ware, once covered with black slip and polished.

Two straight-sided flanged bowls.

A small cup or bowl.

The dating of this group is difficult, but the end of the third century is in my opinion the most probable.

The sceptre and other objects illustrated on pl. xxx, fig. 3, pl. xxxi, and pl. xxxiii, fig. 2, have recently been published by Professor Rostovtseff and our Fellow Miss M. V. Taylor in vol. xiii of the *Journal of Roman Studies*, which gives a full description of them. They were found in 1857 by a man ploughing a field called 'the Hemsalls' in the parish of Willingham, about ten miles north-west of Cambridge.

The head on the sceptre is that of the Emperor Commodus, and the bottom represents the club of Hercules—a god with whom the Emperor identified himself. The centre piece has a representation of a Celtic god trampling on a prostrate enemy; on one side of him is a wheel surmounted by an eagle, and on the other side is a bull's or ox's head. Professor Rostovtseff describes this as having one horn. In reality it has three horns; the Professor appears to have mistaken the two side horns for ears, but below on one side there is a rudimentary ear—the one on the other side does not appear, owing to the position in which the head is placed on the sceptre. At the back of the centre piece is a dolphin. Pl. xxx, fig. 3 shows fragments of votive offerings in the form of men on horseback; pl. xxxi also shows fragments of batons or other sceptres; and other objects including



FIG. 1. Tazza and brooch from Guilden Morden, Cambs.



FIG. 2. Early Iron Age pottery from Hitchin, Herts.



FIG. 3. Votive offerings from Willingham, Cambs.



Sceptre and fragments of batons from Willingham, Cambs.

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FIG. 1. Face-urn from Welwyn, Herts.



FIG. 2. Rhenish Vase from Guilden
Morden, Cambs.

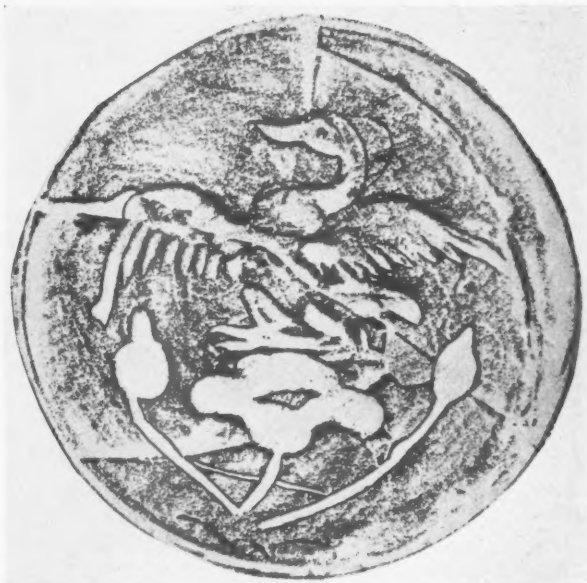


FIG. 1. Bird incised on base of glass dish from Girton College



FIG. 2. Objects from Willingham, Cambs.

a bull's head are illustrated on pl. xxxiii, fig. 2. Professor Rostovtseff says that this head also has only one horn, but while this is true at the present time, there is an unmistakable mark where the other horn has been broken off.

The whole series was found together in a wooden chest. The remains of a Roman shrine, such as these objects evidently represent, are so rarely found in Britain that I do not consider any excuse is needed to republish these specimens so soon.

A face-urn of buff ware (pl. xxxii, fig. 1) came from Welwyn, Hertfordshire, and was part of Mr. Ransom's generous gift to the University. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. One rather similar to this is in the Colchester Museum, and is illustrated in the *Report of the Museum and Muniment Committee for the Year ended March 31st, 1924*. It appears to be the same height as our specimen. The Colchester Museum contains besides a number of other specimens of the type.

Another group was found by Mr. Jenkinson in his excavation of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Girton College. Two cremations of Roman date were found. These graves lay in a line parallel with the Roman road from Cambridge to Godmanchester.

Roman inhumations also occurred in the area of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery. The group, found in a wooden chest, consists of:

Hexagonal glass cinerary vessel containing the ashes.

Three pieces of Terra Sigillata.

Handled jug of coarse cream ware, second-century type.

Pottery bowl with olive-green glaze and parallel, vertical white painted lines.

Fine glass vessel—very delicate—of colourless glass.

A shallow glass dish—greenish, on the basal exterior of which is incised a bird, which I imagine is a duck, and water-lily leaves and buds—at least they appear to me to be such. The whole is very realistically treated. Babington, in his 1883 edition of *Ancient Cambridgeshire*, calls the bird a pelican; this appears to be unlikely, as I know of no early representation of the bird (pl. xxxiii, fig. 1).

An iron lamp-stand with hook for suspension was also found, and the fittings of a casket of wood or perhaps a situla. The fittings consist of eight bronze bosses or studs, in the form of animal heads, probably debased lions' heads, six bronze rings, and various iron rivets.

Nine very similar bosses, although much smaller, came to the Museum with Mr. Ransom's gift, and were found in 1888 near Welwyn. Our Fellow Mr. Skilbeck, in his paper on a Roman burial at Radnage, Buckinghamshire, in vol. iii of *The Antiquaries Journal*, figures on page 335 identical bosses from that burial.

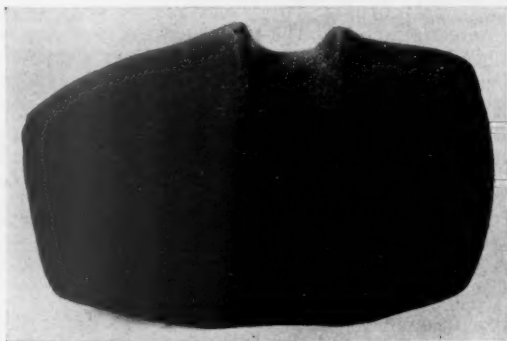
In the discussion after the reading of the paper, Mr. Reginald Smith referred to similar bosses in the Gibbs collection in the British Museum from Faversham, and Mr. Bushe-Fox alluded to another casket in Maidstone Museum with the same studs.

The whole of the Girton collection has now been published¹ by my assistant, Miss O'Reilly, to whom I am much indebted for valuable help in preparing this paper.

¹ *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Girton College, Cambridge*, by E. J. Hollingworth and M. M. O'Reilly (Cambridge University Press, 1925).

Notes

A Surrey stone implement.—Mr. Malden, Local Secretary for Surrey, reports that the implement here illustrated was found 'some years ago' by the late Mr. Germans, a farmer of Limpsfield, Surrey. It was 'some feet underground', but unfortunately the death of the finder and the considerable time which has elapsed since the discovery (during which time it was first in the finder's house and since in that of his son who did not live in Limpsfield) render the exact place and conditions of discovery irrecoverable. Mr. Germans, junior, has now presented it to the Surrey Archaeological Society's Museum



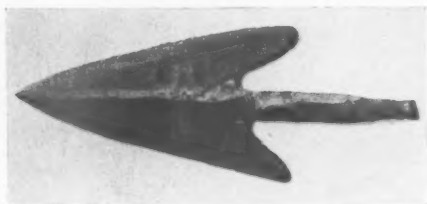
Stone implement from Surrey. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

at Guildford. It is of the local ironstone, apparently ground and polished. It is described by competent authority as a mining tool (see the forthcoming edition of the British Museum *Stone Age Guide*). It seems doubtfully to be of the Stone Age. Limpsfield parish touches the chalk, where flints might be mined, but the greater part is in the sands and clay where the only object for mining is iron.

Geological Survey Memoir.—The explanation of sheet 257 (the country round Romford) by Messrs. Dines and Edmunds has just been issued, price 1s. 6d. (the map separate, price 2s.), and contains 23 pages on the Pleistocene deposits out of a total of 48 pages of text, a proportion that shows a growing interest in the human period. The Boulder-clay which is plentiful in this area might be expected to date some of the gravels with reference to the most severe glaciation, which almost reached the Thames, and that river is stated to have 'flowed, while depositing the Boyn Hill (100 ft.) terrace-gravel, in a large curve through Wanstead, to the north of Romford, through North Ockendon and to the south of Orsett'. The gravels in general underlie the Boulder-clay near Romford, and the latter deposit lies just below the 100 ft. contour at Hornchurch, which is its southern limit. It was here that Mr. T. V. Holmes' observations in 1892 were held to prove that the Boulder-clay lay below the 100 ft. terrace gravel—in other

words that the ordinary Drift implements were subsequent to our greatest glaciation (probably Penck's Mindel and J. Geikie's Saxonian), but there has been some opposition to this view, and it may eventually be modified in view of evidence from the Suffolk valleys. Three main peat beds lie horizontally below the present bed of the lower Thames, and relics of a Roman occupation have been found upon the surface of the upper bed, 9 ft. below the surface-level of the Essex marshes. The same has been noticed in the saltings of North Kent, and the conclusion is that the shores of the Thames estuary have sunk considerably in the last fifteen centuries.

Bronze arrow-head from Wilts.—Mrs. Cunnington contributes the two following notes: Bronze arrow-heads are so rarely found in Britain that some interest attaches to the recent discovery of one in Wiltshire. The arrow-head was found early in 1925 by men digging out rabbits in Water Dean Bottom on Salisbury Plain. It is, including the tang,



Bronze arrow-head from Wilts. (1)

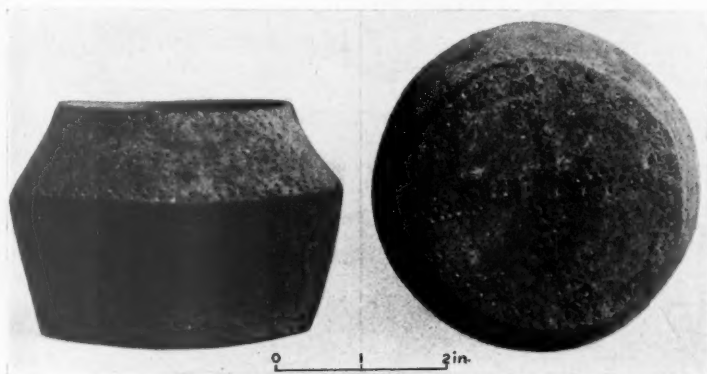
2½ in. in length, and its greatest breadth 1 in.; it weighs only ¼ of an ounce, and is nowhere thicker than ⅛ of an inch.

It has a rather irregular midrib on one side of the blade only, the other side being flat; the tang is oval in section; the barbs are not symmetrical. The metal appears to have been beaten rather than cast, and the edges are sharpened. It has been acquired for the Museum at Devizes.

Arrow-heads of bronze are rare all over the northern part of Europe, but less so, it is said, in the south and east (Dechelette, *Manuel*, ii, 225). There seem to be only two recorded as having been found in Britain or Ireland. One, now in the National Museum of Wales at Cardiff, was found at Llangrove, Gower, Glamorganshire, with a hoard of the late Bronze Age consisting of broken swords, and a socketed axe and a spear-head. This arrow-head is tanged and barbed, but appears of a stouter make than the Wiltshire one (*Archaeologia*, vol. lxxi, pp. 137–8). Another, apparently very similar, was found at Lakenheath, Suffolk (Card-Index of Bronze Implements). There is also a bronze arrow-head in the Tullie House Museum at Carlisle, but unfortunately its locality is unknown. It is tanged and has a leaf-shaped blade without barbs.

Cross on 'incense-cup'.—This little vessel, see fig., a recent acquisition in the Museum at Devizes, is interesting on account of the extreme

rarity of cruciform ornament on the base of 'incense-cups' from the south of England. It was found by men digging out a badger's earth in a barrow on Salisbury Plain, not far from Stonehenge. Its associations in the barrow are not known, but an unburnt human arm-bone (*radius*) was found at the same time. Incense-cups are usually but not invariably found with cremated burials. The vessel is $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, and the diameter of the base is $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. It is unusually well made, and has a coating or slip over a coarser core of a fine well-prepared clay, the surface being carefully tooled. The ornament is produced throughout by a series of fine punch marks, many still retaining the white inlay with which they were originally filled. The pattern is confused and irregular; between rim and shoulder it consists of three double rows of punch marks, with a single row of punch marks forming a chevron



Incense-cup in Devizes Museum. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

pattern between the middle and lower rows. There are also double rows of punch marks immediately below the shoulder, and above the base. Another double row frames the cruciform figure on the base, so that it is a cross within a circle. The cross itself is formed of triple rows of punch marks. There are four holes pierced right through the clay before baking, placed at fairly regular distances round the vessel above the shoulder. There seems to be no other recorded instance of a cruciform figure on the base of an incense-cup found in Wiltshire, but it occurs on the cover of one from a barrow at Durnford, formerly in the Duke Collection, now in the British Museum. The only other example of a cruciform figure on any vessel of the Bronze Age from Wiltshire, known to Mrs. Cunnington, is on the inside of the base of a large cinerary urn from a barrow at Ebbesbourne Wake, in the south of the county not very far from the Dorset border. The urn is now in the Museum at Devizes. The cross is formed by raised ribs moulded in the soft clay; the vessel is ornamented on the outside with raised ribs and finger-tip markings. This vessel may be compared with the eight large cinerary urns with cruciform figures on the inside of the base, all

from Sussex, Dorset, and Devon, mentioned by Thurnam (*Archaeologia*, xliii, 356); and there is one from Cornwall in the British Museum. One of these with cross of impressed cord ornament, found by Hoare at Woodyates, Dorset, is at Devizes (*Catalogue*, part i, no. 253). Thurnam mentioned nine incense-cups as having cruciform figures on the base, three from the north of England, two from Scotland, three from Wales, and one from a barrow at Farway, Devon, the only one known to him from the south of England.

Saxon graves at Luton, Beds.—Mr. William Austin, F.S.A., sends the following note: In the month of August last some workmen engaged in making trenches for sewers in a new road towards the

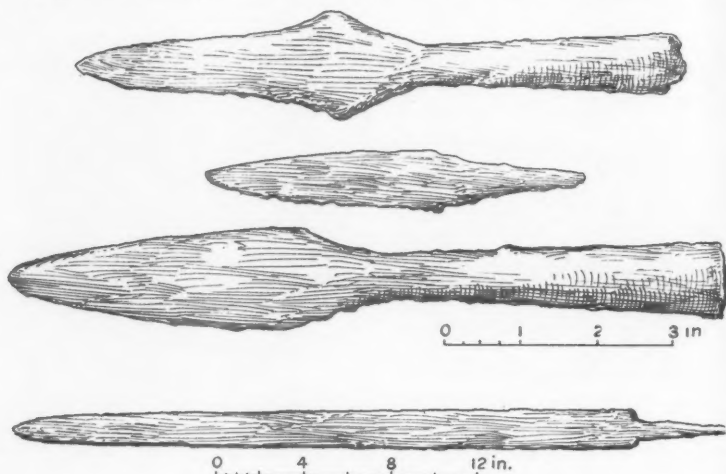


FIG. 1. Sword and spear-heads from Luton.

north-western end of the Borough of Luton, cut through a row of graves, some twenty-four in number. My attention having been called to the fact, I visited the place, and the workmen handed me a spear-head, a knife, and two brooches, which proved to be of sixth-century Saxon work. I obtained permission from the owners of the land to open the graves and any others I might find there. On my next visit I recovered a skull, two urns, the boss of a shield, two spear-heads, a small knife, and two disc-brooches. I showed these to Mr. Reginald Smith of the British Museum, who told me the objects were Saxon and some of them as early as the year 520. Mr. T. W. Bagshawe of Dunstable, an enthusiastic young antiquary, came to my assistance in superintending the excavations and ensuring the preservation of any articles that might be found. Many other graves were opened, and I have reason to expect we may come upon still more. Saxon objects recovered up to the present number over a hundred, and comprise cinerary urns with ashes and burnt bones, accessory vessels found with

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FIG. 1. Urn from Luton



FIG. 2. Brooches from Luton ($\frac{1}{2}$)

the skeletons, a sword, several shield-bosses, many spear-heads and knives, eight different kinds of brooches, a bucket, four strings of beads and amber, toilet trinkets, and an excellent gold finger-ring. The situation of this burial ground is within a couple of hundred feet of an ancient track called 'the Peddars way', about half-a-mile from the Icknield way and one mile from the old British earthwork called 'Wauluds Bank'. If 'Lygeanburg' of the Saxon Chronicle of 571 is

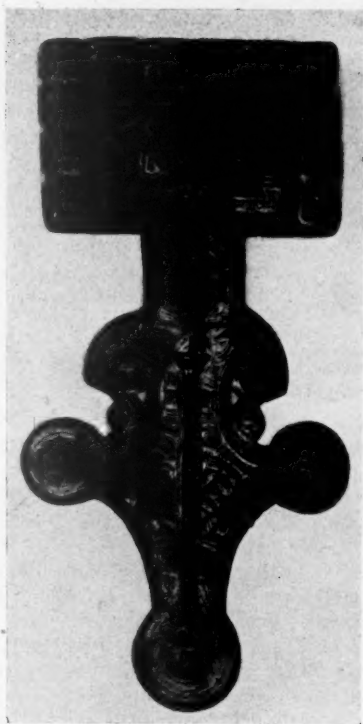
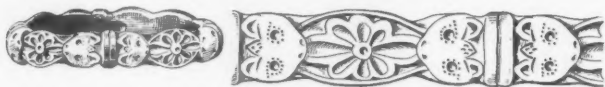


FIG. 2. Brooch from Luton. (1)

correctly identified with Limbury, a hamlet of the old parish and manor of Luton, and if 'Bedcanford' is correctly identified with Bedford, we now have evidence from Bedford and Luton that there were Saxon settlements at both places fifty years earlier than the campaign of Cuthwulf in 571. As there were already Saxon settlements at Bedford and Luton in 571, what is the explanation of the statement in the Chronicle that Cuthwulf fought against and overcame the Britons at those places? I send photographs of a very fine urn and other articles amongst those recovered from this Saxon burial-ground (pl. XXXIV, and figs. 1 and 2).

Roman stamp on barrel-staves.—An interesting discovery in the City is reported by Mr. Waddington, Local Secretary for London and Middlesex, and the accompanying illustration of the steened well (pl. XXXV, fig. 1), for which barrel-staves were used, below the Bank of England is reproduced by permission from the Bank periodical (*The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street*, Dec. 1925). The discovery was made last September at a depth of 25 ft. below street level, immediately under the doorway from the old Rotunda to the Shutting, and the well was lined with 17 staves formed by cutting in two a barrel 6 ft. long. On the inner face of one was the stamped inscription (pl. XXXV, fig. 2) which is read T. C. PACA + perhaps for T. C. PACATI. There is a similarly marked stave in the Guildhall Museum, which was found in 1914 on the site of the old General Post Office (*Archaeologia*, lvi, 246). Associated pottery on the Bank site suggests a date about 100 A. D. for the well, and possibly Pacatus was a leading cooper of Londinium in the first century. The practice of lining wells with barrels is confirmed by the discovery at Silchester in 1897 (*Archaeologia*, lvi, pl. VIII, p. 121).

An Anglo-Saxon finger-ring.—In the garden of Ebbesbourne Rectory, near Salisbury, was found in 1916 the gold ring here illustrated,



Anglo-Saxon finger-ring from Ebbesbourne. (Detail $\frac{2}{1}$)

which is now in the British Museum. Such relics are seldom recovered, and in view of the marked differences in the series already known, it is remarkable that a close parallel to some of its decorative features has been published. The ring is 1.1 in. in diameter outside and 0.8 in. inside, the inner face being hollowed out behind the four pairs of animal-heads, which are separated by four oval rosettes of eight petals. Between each pair of heads is a raised band with a groove on the middle line originally filled with niello, but the projecting parts of the ring have been much rubbed in use, and other lines on the animal-heads are barely discernible but are restored in the drawing. Each head is viewed from above and has between the ears a chevron containing four dots which appear to have been filled with niello, and there are dots round each eye: the eye-sockets retain traces of a dark substance. The Berkeley Castle ring published by Mr. Clifford Smith (*Jewellery*, pl. xiii, no. 10, p. 73) has single heads of the same kind at the four angles of the bezel 'inlaid with thin lines of niello and having projecting eyes formed of dots of dark-blue and dark-brown glass or enamel'. It is assigned to the tenth century (in the text), but the Ebbesbourne ring may be of the ninth, as the peculiar rosette is found in a border of the Würzburg Pauline Epistles, fol. 7 a, dated by Zimmermann about 800 (*Die vor-Karolingische Miniaturen*, pl. 220). Divergent animal-heads can be traced back to the square-headed brooches of the pagan period (as p. 185), but are frequently used as orna-

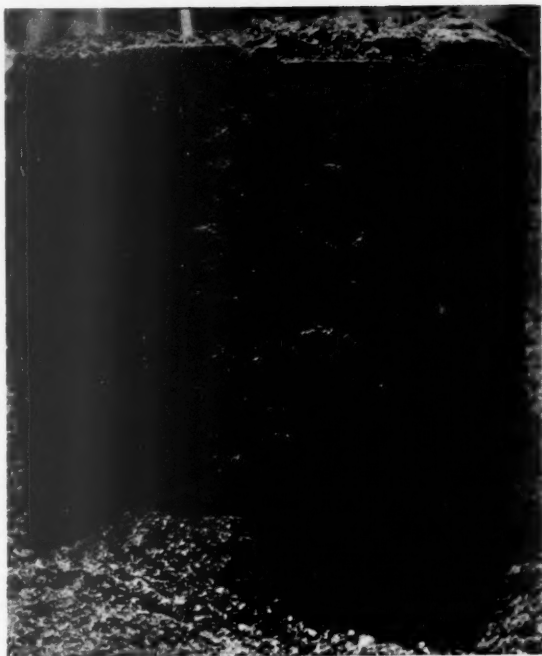


FIG. 1. Steened well from Bank of England



FIG. 2. Inscription on steening of well

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ment in illuminated MSS. (e. g. the Trèves Cathedral Gospels, fol. 5 b ; Westwood, *Miniatures*, pl. 20 and Zimmermann, pl. 274, dated about 775). The present weight is 190 grains, and it will be remembered that the finger-ring of Ethelwulf was also found in the neighbourhood of Salisbury.

Medieval signet ring.—The following is communicated by our Fellow Dr. Eliot Curwen : Investigating the cause of a groove running along a furrow he was ploughing on the Greensand ridge north of the Sussex Downs, a ploughman found that the point of his ploughshare had entered the hoop of a silver signet-ring and had carried it along to the end of the furrow. The ring is a signet of the thirteenth century, and



Medieval signet-ring. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

is of such size that it was probably worn on the thumb. The inscription reads + SIGILL SECRETI C'CIŁ. The extension of the last word of four letters is a little doubtful; but it is almost certain that the word stands for *concilii*, used in the sense of counsel (*consilium*). The little sard intaglio of a winged figure with a basket (?) of flowers in one hand and a spray with three leaves in the other is a late Roman gem such as was often set in seals in the Middle Ages. On the back of the ring appear the letters + A + G + L + A +, held to be a charm of dread potency. These letters are the initials of the Hebrew words *Atta Gibbor Leolām Adonai*, signifying 'Thou art mighty for ever, O Lord' (cf. C. W. King on Talismans and Amulets, *Archaeological Journal*, xxvi, 299; and Dalton's *Catalogue of Rings in the British Museum*, p. 135). The spacing of this inscription shows the hoop of the ring to be original. A signet, or secretum, was often used as a counter seal on the back of the wax seal attached to a document, and a favourite shape for a lady's seal was a pointed oval. We have been unable to find an impression of this seal in the British Museum Catalogue of seals, and hence can throw no light on

the identity of the owner. Thanks are due to Mr. H. S. Kingsford, of the Society of Antiquaries, to Mr. H. P. Mitchell, of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and to Mr. J. P. Gilson, of the British Museum, for many of the above facts and opinions.

Neolithic mace-heads from Hunts.—Mr. J. R. Garrood, M.D., Local Secretary, sends the following note: The rarity of neolithic finds in Huntingdonshire makes these three perforated pebbles of interest. Dr. Cyril Fox (*Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, p. 8) has shown that this county is particularly poor in finds in the forest area, the Ouse valley being much less rich in neolithic remains than the Cam.

No. 1 comes from Dean brook near Kimbolton; the exact spot in this highland forest area is unknown. The flattened pebble is oval with one end narrower and more worn than the other; and the whole surface eroded. The dimensions are 73 mm. by 60 mm. by 23 mm. The



1

2

3

Neolithic mace-heads from Hunts. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

perforation is circular and tapers from 22 mm. to 15 mm., being smoother at the centre (collection of Mr. Wyman Abbott, F.S.A., of Peterborough, to whom I am indebted for permission to publish).

No. 2 is from Wood Walton, just west of the site of Wood Walton Castle on the edge of the fen; and consists of a flattened oval pebble worn at the end: it is unsymmetrical, with the abraded surface at the natural point of impact. The dimensions are 75 mm. by 56 mm. by 28 mm. The perforation tapers from 31 mm. to 12 mm. and is slightly oval with the central portion very highly polished. This may have been caused by the rocking movement on a haft in use. Found by Mr. Ayres when grubbing up a hedge, and presented to the Museum of the Huntingdon Institute (no. 608 in Catalogue).

No. 3 was found by a gravel-digger in 1915, one to two feet from the surface, at Holywell, and like the others is made of an oval pebble, but of harder stone and showing more signs of use at the ends. The dimensions are 79 mm. by 56 mm. by 35 mm. and the perforation tapers from 26 mm. to 14 mm., the central portion being highly polished like no. 2 and also slightly oval. The specimen is deposited at the Museum of the Huntingdon Institute by the Rev. J. A. Ross, Rector of Holywell (no. 610 in Catalogue).

Cinerary Urns found in Derbyshire.—According to a communication from Mr. W. Storrs Fox, Bronze Age urns have been found in a quarry on Stanton Moor, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south south-east of Bakewell, and about half-way between Stanton-in-the-Peak and Birchover. Above the rock is about 2 ft. of sand, resting on about 8 ft. of clay; and during the removal of this material in August 1925 the workmen came upon three urns, the largest of which is illustrated. Unfortunately one of the smaller ones has been reduced to small fragments, and is at present in private hands. The third has disappeared altogether, but the number found was reported in the press at the time. The largest urn,



Cinerary urn from Stanton Moor. ($\frac{1}{5}$)

when first discovered, was full of very small fragments of bone mixed with sand, and Mr. Fox obtained possession of twenty fragments two days after it was unearthed. It is $15\frac{1}{4}$ in. high and divided into three sections, of which the upper and middle ones are ornamented, and the bowl-shaped base is plain. The lip does not form an exact circle, the diameter being $11-11\frac{3}{4}$ in. and the upper section 4 in. deep. Internally the lip is widened to form an inner rim with concave section, ornamented with lattice pattern. The ornamentation consists of hatched triangles and finger-nail impressions; and the inner edge of the lip is pierced in six places, perhaps for tying some sort of perishable cover over the contents (cf. British Museum *Bronze Age Guide*, 1920, p. 72). This urn has been skilfully restored by Mr. J. W. Baggaley of Weston Park Museum, Sheffield, who also took the photograph, here reduced to one-fifth of the original size.

The Ice Age and River-terraces.—The theory that glaciations are in some way represented by step-like platforms on the flanks of river-valleys is by no means a new one, but has lately been investigated anew by Professor Soergel, with a view to classifying and dating the various Pleistocene glaciations. His work is reviewed by Mr. W. B. Wright (Geological Survey) in *Nature*, 23 January 1926, p. 113, and has special reference to the rivers of Germany, but is also important for British students, inasmuch as this country had not then been finally separated from the continent and was less exposed than now to Atlantic influences. The reviewer remarks that 'The valleys stretching away from the Alps exhibit a fourfold terrace-system' (as established by Penck and Brückner), 'one terrace for each glaciation, but when we come to the river-valleys containing the outwash terraces of the northern glaciation, we find a much more complex state of affairs'. Professor Soergel recognizes no less than ten terraces, nine of which yield a cold fauna and one a temperate fauna. The importance of an absolute time-scale for geology, palaeontology, and archaeology is duly emphasized, and the Chelles period is identified with the Mindel-Riss interglacial, not with the Riss-Würm as contended by leading continental authorities.

Romano-British village near Somersham, Hunts.—The following note is communicated by Mr. C. F. Tebbutt: The site covers about fifteen acres in Colne parish and consists of the whole of one grass field, part of another to the south-west, and a ploughed field to the north-east. On the 6 in. Ordnance Map the letter C of Colne Fen is printed on the actual spot. Stukeley mentions a coin hoard of the later Emperors found on or near this site in 1731, and the Rev. Evelyn White compares it with earthworks at Cottenham (*Cambs. and Hunts. Archaeological Soc. Proceedings*, vol. i). The late Rev. F. C. Boulton of Colne found a cremation burial of three urns within two hundred yards of it, and one of these, a fine Castor beaker, is in the Huntingdon Museum (Catalogue no. 530). The field is known locally as the 'Camp Ground'. In the Cambridge Archaeological Museum are specimens of Romano-British pottery found in digging gravel on the west side of the Somersham Chatteris road exactly opposite this site (Keynes and Freyer, *Camb. Antiq. Soc. Proceedings*, vol. xi). The field containing this disused pit is now an orchard, and on the surface are scattered fragments of Roman roof and hypocaust tiles as well as potsherds. The 'Camp Ground', although 15 ft. O.D., is separated from the Somersham Chatteris road by a narrow strip of low fenland, now often flooded, which continues to the north-east where, a quarter mile away, formerly flowed the West Water River thought to be part of the Car Dyke (Fox, *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, p. 179). From the edge of the site and towards this strip of low ground run a series of short ditches that disappear when the low level is reached, and resemble docks for small boats. Some have short portions of double width as if to accommodate two boats. These docks number twelve, and may give a clue to the population of the village. The main area is a maze of hollows and ditches of varying width. None is more than 2 ft. deep and some hardly visible. A careful plan only

suggests that they were dug in a haphazard manner. In the centre is a comparatively level space approximately 250 ft. by 90 ft., of rectangular shape with rounded corners and surrounded by a ditch. There are, however, several hollows on it, one obviously subsequent as it cuts into part of the ditch. No banks are visible on or round the site, nor any trace of the earth dug from the ditches. I have dug into five of the hollows. All had been dug down into undisturbed gravel. Two yielded nothing, one bones and skull of ox (*Bos longifrons*), and two domestic rubbish. Of these last two I have dug out one completely, and found it almost a circle of 20 ft. diameter. In my opinion it had been originally a gravel pit, for it sloped down from 1 ft. at the west end to 4 ft. at the east end, where I found water. The section showed a foot of loam with a few Romano-British sherds; then 3 to 9 in. of clay, and under this fine crumbly black earth containing domestic rubbish, lying on undisturbed gravel. Sherds and animal bones were the commonest finds in the black earth, but among the rarer objects were oyster-shells, carbonized wood, burnt clay and stones, a bone pin or stylus, round and tapered at each end; and part of a twisted bronze wire bracelet. The bones included those of ox, pig, otter, and birds, and even the smallest were split. The sherds were very numerous and mostly of large corn jars and ollae of very coarse, porous brown ware, sometimes $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. Many pieces fitted together, and I was able to restore four large ollae: three of these were of the coarse ware and of Early Iron Age type; the other of finer smooth grey ware with wavy-line decoration round the neck, but the whole spoiled with air bubbles. Other restorations include a mortarium of late hammer-head type, paterae of black ware, and five beakers, of which two are globular and one indented. The finest piece is the upper portion of a narrow-necked olla-like vessel of good green-grey ware, the neck ornamented with straight parallel burnished lines in two series, and one series crossing the other to form a lattice. The centre section is similarly decorated but with closer lines. The Samian fragments are all plain, and belong to vessels of Pudding-pan Rock type, and the only potter's mark discovered (SATURNNI.) has been found there and is of middle second-century date. Many pieces are traceable to the Horningsea kilns and show the characteristic combing of five or six vertical lines, at intervals round the vessel. Castor ware is common, a few pieces having white slip ornament; and some fragments of thin red beakers have roulette decoration. The mortarium rims seem to be of first and fourth century types, and nearly all the sherds were crusted with iron rust.

I think this evidence indicates a community of fishermen and hunters, owning some domestic animals, living during the Roman period on dry gravel land as near the Fens as possible and using small boats. Their huts were of perishable material (as digging has revealed no trace of building material), and were surrounded by ditches. They used, and perhaps made, corn jars and cooking pots similar to those of the Early Iron Age, but obtained better pottery from the Castor and Horningsea kilns, both of which were on the supposed line of the Car Dyke.

Roman remains at Stratford-on-Avon:—The Times for 2nd January 1926 reports that during last August excavations were begun on the

site of a Roman settlement, which lies mainly on the new Stratford-on-Avon golf course.

The results of these excavations, which, by the liberality of Mr. W. J. Fieldhouse, F.S.A., were continued for three months under the direction of Mr. Frederick C. Wellstood, F.S.A., who discovered the site, prove conclusively the existence of an extensive settlement dating from the arrival of the Romans in that part of Britain about A.D. 45, down to their departure about the year 410, the evidence being a series of coins extending from the period of the Republic down to the time of Arcadius A.D. 395, or perhaps a little later.

These dates are confirmed by the character of the pottery which has been obtained, in surprising quantities, at a depth of from 2 to 3 ft. below the surface. The *terra sigillata* ware includes many pieces of:—carinated bowls (form 29); upright-sided bowls (form 30); hemispherical bowls (form 37); elegant wine-cups (form 27); thin-walled plates with slightly curved, nearly upright, sides, and their successors and supplanters of heavier fabric with high coned base or kick (form 18/31 and other plain forms).

Among coarse wares are: rusticated Belgic beakers of more elaborate design than those usually met with, ornamented with 'rustic work' (these have an additional roll moulding just below the rim); beakers of the same type and of a bright red colour from local clay; brown slip-coated ware of local fabric; cordoned and corrugated beakers, of Belgic or pre-Roman black ware (*terra nigra*).

The pottery finds also include fragments of New Forest imitations of the standardized sigillata types.

One upright-sided decorated Samian bowl (form 30), now restored, has a curious mottled appearance of brown, black, and red produced by the conjoined pieces which were scattered in the soil and scorched and discoloured by exposure to different degrees of heat, and is noteworthy for the dovetails carefully sawn for leaden rivets by the owner during the Roman period. Similar discoloured fragments of Samian ware, manufactured in Germania Superior during the second century, were found by Ludowici at Rheinzabern.

Stamps of the Southern and Central Gaulish potters, Albinus, Butrio or Putrio, Draucus, Frontinus, Maximus, and one or two of uncertain reading, occur in embossed and plain examples.

Much of the pottery is smoked, reddened, and discoloured in parts by exposure to wood flames, which suggests that the settlement was finally destroyed by a general conflagration, and this conclusion is confirmed by the amount of wood charcoal containing the layer of relics along with hardened and wattle-impressed lumps of clay daubing from the half-timbered walls of houses. These walls must have been of great strength and stability to support the enormous weight of stone tiles measuring an inch thick recovered from the site. Broken querns of various sizes are also numerous.

The presence of iron scoriae, iron slag, and a great number of iron nails suggests that iron working was in operation near at hand, the Roman blacksmith being in the habit of smelting the iron from the ore and working it into useful shapes as part of one operation. A fine example of a Roman door-key has seven wards of square section, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

in length, in two rows parallel to the stem, which is decorated with four inlaid strips of bronze, testifying to the skill of the Roman locksmith. This may revive the controversy among archaeologists as to the use of cast iron at that period.

Of the bronze brooches, three are attributed to the La Tène III period, while melon-shaped glass paste beads, pins of bronze and bone, and other personal ornaments are included among the more interesting finds.

A Roman cemetery enclosed in the same bend of the river Avon, but separated from the site by the highway, was excavated in 1923-4, and yielded 220 skeletons of men, women, and children, many in a fair state of preservation, which are now in the hands of experts for examination at the Birmingham University.

Glass Painting:—Mr. Francis Buckley sends the following note:

Referring to the paper by Mr. John A. Knowles (*Journal*, vi, 26), the following advertisements may be worth recording:

9th May 1691, *Athenian Mercury*, i, 14. 'This art of Painting' (i.e. on glass) 'with the New Invention of Spot Dyals, lately known to many of the Gentry of England, is continued at Mr. Winches, a Glass Painter in Bread-street near Cheapside, where any Gentleman may be accomodated to his satisfaction in any anneal'd Draughts or Effigies whatever.'

23rd May 1691, *Athenian Mercury*, i, 18. 'In a late Question about annealing and painting Glass &c, Mr. Winch in Bread-street was only taken Notice of, whenas Mr. Halsey's Name (who lives in Holbourn over against Fetter-lane) was by some mistake left out, although his Partner and Fellow Artist in those Admirable Curiosities'.

15th July 1700, *London Gazette*. Advertisement by William Price, Glasier and Glass-Painter, near Hatton-Garden in Holborn, London (see *Journal*, vi, 35).

14th June 1705, *London Gazette*. Advertisement by William and Joshua Price, Glaziers and Glass-Painters, near Hatton-Garden, &c. (as above).

3rd February 1733, *Craftsman*. 'The antient art of staining of glass, with all the colours, revived and performed by John Rowell at Wycomb in Buckinghamshire . . . He also makes sundials and coats of arms in the said stained glass, and repairs any antient work in that art.'

24th December 1744, *Reading Mercury*. 'High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. John Rowell, glasier, the performer of several large pieces of History &c in stained glass.' He was apparently the son of the above John Rowell.

It is also perhaps worthy of note that neither 'stained glass' nor 'enamel glass' is specifically mentioned in the Glass Excise Act of 1745; but both kinds are specifically taxed by the next Glass Excise Act of 1777, and by the subsequent Acts.

M. Camille Enlart:—*Le Matin* for 27th January 1926 announces that our Honorary Fellow M. Enlart, the director of the Trocadero Museum, is proposing to present his archaeological collections to his native town of Boulogne.

Obituary Notice

Herbert Francis Westlake: Herbert Francis Westlake, who was elected a Fellow in 1917, was born at Gloucester, of a family long settled in that city, on 3rd August 1879, and was educated at Christ's Hospital in London. In 1898 he obtained a scholarship at Pembroke College, Oxford.

On leaving Oxford in July 1902—after taking a second class in Moderations and a third in the Mathematical School—he read for Holy Orders, and was ordained by the Bishop of Southwark the same year, being shortly afterwards appointed Chaplain of Hazlewood School, Limpsfield. In 1903 he was appointed Senior Mathematical Master at Lancing College, and here he spent six happy years. It is pleasant to be able to record that his son has already been entered at the school for which he had such an affection.

In 1909 a minor canonry at Westminster Abbey became vacant, and Westlake was chosen to fill it. In the following March he removed into no. 2 The Cloisters, that house so well-known to the many Fellows of the Society whom he welcomed there. From the first his ability was recognized, and when Canon Nixon gave up the post of Custodian, Westlake was chosen to succeed him, his appointment being dated 25th March 1910.

Space will not here permit a recapitulation of his fruitful labours upon the history and antiquities of Westminster Abbey: they will be dealt with in a forthcoming Memoir;¹ but it may be permissible to remark that his work was actuated as much by his strong sense of duty to the great church in which he held office as by the love of archaeology which possessed him.

He was greatly pleased at receiving the Victorian Order in 1921. This was bestowed upon him as a personal recognition by his Sovereign of intricate duty faultlessly carried out.

His personality was one of great charm. His constant thoughts were for others, and he never spared himself, however busy he might be, in labouring for others. Indeed, it would not be an exaggeration to say that he did as much research work for others as he did for his own purposes. He was charitable in word and in deed. His house was always open to Fellows of our Society and the results of his labours were ever at their disposal. Being bred in the school of the great Oxford historians, scrupulous accuracy in historical research was with him the foundation of archaeology. A stern critic, he was unsparing in his praise of 'sound' work.

He was happy in his marriage and happy in his children; and, since he died without long suffering and within the precincts of that great church so dear to him, he was happy in the occasion of his death. But his death leaves a gap, both in the world of archaeology and in the ranks of this Society, which will not be easily filled.

P. B. M. A.

¹ To be prefixed to the first volume of the Westminster Abbey Documents, upon which he was at work at the time of his death.

Reviews

Westminster Abbey re-examined. By W. R. LETHABY. 9 x 6; pp. viii + 298. London: Duckworth. 1925. 21s.

Here is the fruit of some nineteen years of further minute and careful study of the fabric of the Abbey Church and its treasures of art. Those years coincide with Mr. Lethaby's own tenure of the important office of Surveyor of the Fabric, and (if it may be said without presumption) this book alone would show how well they have been occupied. It was not to be expected that, lacking such opportunity as these later years have provided, *Westminster Abbey and the King's Craftsmen* should represent its author's matured and final conclusions as to the many problems (and puzzles) that the Abbey Church presents, and in this new work he frankly points out where he has been led to modify or change a former view. The earlier book has long been out of print, and if this were but a revised edition of it it would be very welcome. It is, however, something more. The titles of the two books best exhibit the difference. In the former the stress lay on the story of the craftsmen themselves. Here the interest is mainly in what they wrought, together with incidental notice and criticism of such documentary and other evidence in general as the intervening years have provided. Perhaps the most striking change of view is the substitution of Amiens for Reims as the chief prototype of Westminster, a theory worked out by arguments dealing not only with a modification of the Reims plan of the apse in the light of later developments at Amiens, and many other architectural characteristics, but also with the similarity of various sculptures and minor carvings.

It is indeed the study of these sculptures and carvings together with the mosaics, glass, tiles, metal and woodwork, and much else, that constitute the special interest and value of this new work. It is to be doubted if any other fabric has received such loving and exact notice. The book is one which only its author was competent to write. For the proper writing of it far more was necessary than minute examination of the Abbey fabric. It needed one who like Mr. Lethaby 'had concentrated on the "professional" study of those masterpieces of structural art'—the French cathedrals. Clearly no criticism of the author's views and conclusions in these respects can be given here, but one may legitimately offer certain comments and objections to Mr. Lethaby's more general arguments, and I find myself at variance with some of these. Least convincing of all do I find his reconstruction of the early infirmary (pp. 30, 31, and fig. 11). He thinks my own idea of the hall for the sick 'a very large hall for the Westminster monks'. The fact is that we know nothing whatever of their numbers in the earlier days. Judging from the immense size of the dormitory and more especially of the refectory, a hall for the sick twice the length of the nave of St. Katharine's Chapel, while

following what I think to be the customary Benedictine planning, would be in no wise disproportionate to the number for which the conventual buildings seem to have been designed. That such a number may never have been attained is of no moment. We do not know, moreover, to what extent the hall was used in earlier days as a refuge for elderly or infirm monks or perhaps for the 'minuti', in addition to those on the sick list. The mention in 1268 of an 'infirmarium cloister' by no means necessarily implies a court such as Mr. Lethaby has planned, for the word was very loosely used of any continuation of a cloister walk, for example the 'Dark Cloister'. The date of the present Little Cloister is beyond dispute.

Then there is the vexed question of the nationality of the master-mason of Henry III's church, Henry 'de Reyns', if we may now speak of him under this style. Mr. Lethaby says that to be able to accept a French architect depends on whether we can allow a predominantly French character to the architecture. Is this so certain? Our Fellow Mr. A. W. Clapham has called my attention to the Château of Chambord, which *mutatis mutandis* presents a precisely similar case. Here is a building so entirely in the French manner that various authors have attempted to traverse the direct evidence of contemporary documents that it was the work of Dominic of Cortona. Guerlin's comment on this is worth quoting¹ :—

It is a false idea, he says, 'que l'œuvre d'un italien soit forcément une œuvre de caractère italien. Rien ne nous paraît moins certain. Les artistes ramenés d'Italie avaient l'esprit assez rapide pour s'assimiler promptement les méthodes de nos constructeurs et assez souple pour se plier au goût de leur clientèle et aux nécessités du climat'.

I would not advance this in any spirit of controversy or as any more than negative evidence. I merely bring it forward for Mr. Lethaby's further consideration. I have myself found in documents relating to Hornchurch Priory four thirteenth-century instances of the spelling Reins or Reyns for Rayne in Essex.

Another matter upon which the final word has not yet been said is that of the famous burglary of 1303. Mr. Lethaby has some fresh evidence in stone to bring forward in favour of the chapel of the Pyx being the true site. As regards the chapel of Henry VII he adheres to his former view that it was designed by Robert Vertue. For this of course there is strong circumstantial but no documentary evidence. The chief 'Master of the Works' was without doubt Abbot John Islip, and it may be that some day the matter will be cleared up by the coming to light of the lost 'reckonings' which he sent to the king to account for the various sums of money spent by him. What was the part of Bolton, prior of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, or of two folk not mentioned by the author, Thomas Herytage, clerk, 'surveyor of his graces workes at Westmynster' and sometime Rector of Great Brington, or of Sir William Tiler, knight, master of the works of the Lord King who in 1503 sold back to the monks of Westminster for £80 much of the material of their own old chapel? These with other names all complicate the story and add to the number of officials.

¹ H. Guerlin, *Le Château de Chambord*, p. 12.

Mr. Lethaby is doubtless right in saying that the structure of the new chapel was complete in ten or twelve years. The last actual payment in respect of it was made in 1509 (mass was said in its south aisle as early as 1505), and this was for the 'accomplishment and performing of the chapel'. I do not follow Mr. Lethaby in his note on p. 297 touching the St. Erasmus panel. He says that a chapel of St. Erasmus was destroyed when Henry VII's chapel was built, and that in 1906 he thought that the panel might have come from the *old chapel*, but is now convinced by a recent examination that it is a work of Abbot Islip's time and that its carver carved also the abbot's initials beside it. But the chapel of St. Erasmus was not an old chapel. It was not built until about 1486 and was pulled down in 1502, so there would appear to be little difficulty in accepting the original theory and combining it with the later.

In view of the fact that further editions may soon be called for, some comments on details of relatively minor importance may not be out of place. The document in Bentley's *Cartulary* quoted on p. 19 appears in the *Liber Niger* at the abbey, while Teinfrith (on the same page) is not to be objected to because he does not appear in a contemporary document. The scribe who wrote about him, *c.* 1300, quite clearly had such a document before him—and did not well understand it! I do not think (p. 37) that the lost capital suggests that the refectory was built 'at the cost of' rather than 'in the time of' William Rufus. I am not inclined to think that the springer of a door-like arch at the south-east corner of the refectory led to the reader's pulpit, though there is no doubt from the iron pins that there was a door at this point. When excavating the south wall of the refectory some four or five years ago I found what appeared to be the foundations of this pulpit and perhaps of the stairs to it further westward, as I think might be expected. I do not, however, feel convinced of this. I should imagine that the door may have led by a lost stair to the chamber of the subprior above the eastern arcade. As regards the weepers (p. 200) on the tomb of Queen Philippa, the *Liber Niger* gives a complete list.

Mr. Lethaby may like to add to his account of Henry Redman, one of the latest of the master-masons in the days of the monastery, that when rebuilding St. Margaret's church, it was his custom to return his wages as regularly as he received them, and that his generous example was in part followed by those working under him.

I could have wished that Mr. Lethaby had attempted a stronger case, as he could well have done, for his own treatment of the cloister walks with limewash, since the matter is of the greatest importance in regard to the preservation of buildings other than the Abbey. He rightly protests against 'our modern way of setting up costly structures in friable stone' without any kind of surface protection, and as rightly says that his own experiments in limewashing have been successful in arresting the rotting away which has been so evident in the cloister (p. 297). I would have him strengthen this by a longer note in regard to the panelled bay next the refectory door. He records merely that when a large monument was removed

therefrom, the tracery behind was found not to have been destroyed. My own observation of this small portion of the tracery was that it was quite perfect when first exposed, but that within a year it had begun seriously to crumble and, further, that with the application of limewash that crumbling was entirely arrested. The time that has elapsed since the limewash was applied is now a sufficient number of years for Mr. Lethaby to claim, as I would here claim for him, a complete justification of his policy and the thanks of those on whom the ultimate responsibility for the maintenance of the fabric cannot but rest.

[This review was left unfinished by our late Fellow the Rev. H. F. Westlake, and it was clearly his intention to add considerably to it. As, however, it is complete so far as it goes, it has been thought well to print it as it stands, especially as it is the last contribution he can have made to the history of the abbey.—ED.]

Leicester Memoirs. By CHARLES JAMES BILLSON. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$; pp. iii + 147. Leicester: Backus. 1924.

Mr. Billson's chapters on *Mediaeval Leicester*, published a few years ago, were a good example of the art of writing local history which is at once accurate and readable, without becoming merely popular. The present series of papers, dealing with more recent phases in the history of the city, is written with the same ease and a similar fullness of information. Although the book is unpretentious and is confined to a limited area and to a miscellaneous treatment of subjects, such essays as those on the early banks and bankers of Leicester and on players and playhouses should be useful sources of reference for workers in wider fields; while the careful account of the town preachers is an interesting contribution to the history of English puritanism.

To antiquaries the most valuable of these chapters will be the notes, compiled with sedulous research, upon the predecessors and coadjutors of the historian Nichols. The *History of Leicestershire* is characterized by Mr. Billson as 'the most extensive and valuable of all the county histories'. This is in some degree true, for the amount of material which Nichols pressed into his service far exceeded that collected by any other county historian, and the full list of his helpers includes all the best topographers of his day. As is shown here, he incorporated in his work not only the contents of Burton's *Description of Leicestershire*, but the stores gathered by such industrious scholars as Samuel Carte, Francis Peck, and Sir Thomas Cave, giving them the full credit for their labours. It is fortunate for their fame that their unpublished work came into the hands of an editor so punctilious and so self-effacing. At the same time, it must be owned that Nichols' great work suffers from an uncritical habit of mind and something more than a tendency to dwell at length upon casual phenomena or curiosities which do not fall within the strict limits of history; and his gratitude to his numerous correspondents is not felt so warmly by the reader who resorts to him for sound information. Those who are working to-day upon the early manorial history

of Leicestershire know how carefully his statements have to be checked and revised, not merely by comparison with sources that have been discovered since his day, but with material which he either actually used or had within his reach and failed to use.

Leicester has had its full share of celebrated worthies, and Mr. Billson writes of its sons and passing inhabitants with a zest which makes his numerous genealogical excursions easy and pleasant to follow. He is fully alive to the forces which have contributed to the present prosperity of the city, and his tribute to the memory of David James Vaughan, the youngest of three brothers who, after their father, occupied the vicarage of St. Martin's in succession, is the fruit of personal knowledge and admiration of a scholar and social reformer who devoted his best talents to the service of Leicester. In recalling the tenure by William Hepworth Thompson of the headmastership of the Leicester collegiate school, he quotes, without precise verbal accuracy, the most famous of his sayings as crowning 'the sarcastic efforts of innumerable schoolmasters'. Some years ago, in *Fasciculus J. W. Clarke dicatus*, the late Henry Jackson recorded the circumstances in which 'After all, we are none of us infallible—not even the youngest of us' was said, and pointed out that the sarcasm of the words was not so apparent to the audience as their genial humour.

A. HAMILTON THOMPSON.

Publications of the Dugdale Society. Vol. ii. *Abstract of the Bailiffs' Accounts of Monastic and other Estates in the county of Warwick . . . 1547*, translated by W. B. BICKLEY, with an introduction by WILLIAM FOWLER CARTER. 1923. Vol. iii. *Minutes and Accounts of the Corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon and other Records 1553-1620*, transcribed by RICHARD SAVAGE, with an introduction and notes by EDGAR J. FRIPP: vol. ii, 1566-1577. 1924. Vol. iv. *The Records of King Edward's School, Birmingham*: vol. i, The 'Miscellany' Volume, with an introduction by W. F. CARTER. 1924. 10 in. x 7 in. Vol. ii, xxi+180 pp.; vol. iii, 1+119 pp.; vol. iv, lxxii+95 pp. Humphrey Milford.

The volumes of this new and active society, handsomely printed upon excellent paper, do great credit to their general editor, Mr. Wellstood, as well as to the editors specially responsible for them. To the ordinary reader the most interesting will be the second instalment of the municipal records of Stratford-on-Avon, on the opening page of which John Shakespeare appears as standing surety in a plea of debt for Richard Hathaway, the father of his future daughter-in-law. As the dramatist in August 1566 was only two years and four months old, the prospect of an alliance between the families was as yet remote. At this time John Shakespeare was an alderman and acting chamberlain of the borough. In September 1567 he was nominated for the office of high bailiff, obtaining three votes against Robert Perrot's sixteen, but was elected the following year. He was chief alderman for the year 1571-2, when the corporation agreed that the bailiff, Adrian Quyny, should sell the vestments and copes, presumably belonging to the Guild chapel, and apply the

proceeds to the chamber of the borough. The end of the present volume coincides with the sudden end of his municipal activities. In view of the commonly received notion of his poverty, the editor notes that no special exception was made in his favour when, in December 1576, the aldermen were charged with twelvecence apiece towards the wages of the common beadle, and is inclined to connect his retirement with his attitude to ecclesiastical politics.

The documents, printed from several sources, are arranged in chronological order. The staple contents of the book are the entries in the Council Book, which include the series of chamberlains' accounts, and in the Proceedings of the Court of Record; but among these are inserted in their proper place leases and other pertinent extracts. Thus the award of the local knights and gentlemen in the dispute between the corporation and Robert Perrot, consequent upon his 'othe and vowe . . . never to be of the compaygnie & corporacion of the said towne of Stratforde', comes from the miscellaneous records of the borough; and the Black Book of Warwick is drawn upon for the proceedings in connexion with Thomas Oken's bequest of £80 to the towns of Stratford and Banbury, which his executors were charged to hand to the bailiff of Warwick. In January 1574-5 the corporation of Warwick entertained the representatives of Stratford, and the bond for the receipt of the legacy was sealed, in spite of some objections from Alderman Quyny: 'so in thend they agreid, and the books were sealid and deliverid and the mony paid, and they of Stretford sent mery homewards.' There is an excellent introduction, in which local events are put in relation to the history of the day; and the text is supplemented by a large number of brief and helpful foot-notes.

The source of the rental of monastic estates printed in vol. ii is a roll among the manuscripts of the public library at Birmingham, the history of which appears to be difficult to trace, apart from the fact that it was given by Henry, lord Willoughby de Broke, to the antiquary William Hamper in 1821. Although its particulars vary little in character from those of other similar rentals, it forms a very useful guide to the extent of the property possessed in the county of Warwick, not only by local religious houses, but by those in other parts of England. Mr. Carter contributes a short and somewhat tentative introduction, in which, among other things, he comments upon the inaccuracy of the forms of names, doubtless due, as he suggests, to the compilation of the roll by a clerk in the Court of Augmentations without local knowledge. It would have been possible, however, to identify the places mentioned, especially those in other counties, more thoroughly by comparison with the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* and other printed sources. The identifications given in the index are comparatively few, and are sometimes made with a caution which further reference would have rendered unnecessary: thus there was no need to query 'Stewcliff' in Buckinghamshire (p. 51) as Stewkley, the church of which is well known to have been appropriated to Kenilworth abbey, the monastery named in the context. Mr. Carter's conjecture that the rectory of 'Croke', among the former possessions of the Charterhouse of Axholme (p. 137), may be Crick, co. Northampton, is justified by the facts. The mysterious rectory of 'Mont-

garthe', co. Lincoln, from which tithe was reserved to the Coventry Charterhouse (p. 78), is somewhat puzzling. The monastery, among other property of alien houses in Lincolnshire, possessed the rectory of Limber Magna. It is probable, however, that the tithe so reserved came from the rectory of Hough-on-the-Hill near Grantham. The alien priories of Hough and Long Benington, respectively attached to the abbeyes of St. Mary at Cherbourg and Savigny, were granted by Richard II to the Coventry monastery, but subsequently were transferred to Mount Grace priory, founded in 1396. The Carthusians of Coventry retained some interest in Hough, and it is probable that the clerk, in making the entry, read his original carelessly and garbled the name of the other monastery into that of the rectory. His negligence in this particular series of entries is clear from the appearance of the form 'Brayfield' for Bradfield, co. York, a chapelry of Ecclesfield, and the disguise of Swavesey, co. Cambridge, as 'Swaley'. There are some omissions from the index, e.g. Kettering (p. 73), Lygh, i.e. Leigh in Lancashire (p. 69), and Newark, i.e. the collegiate church of the Newarke at Leicester (p. 68).

The 'Miscellany' book of King Edward's School contains copies of a number of documents which concern the history and topography of Birmingham. The letters patent by which the school was founded in January 1551-2 and endowed with former property of the guild of the Holy Cross, together with a bundle of leases made, with one exception, in March 1564-5, are the entries which relate specially to the school. Closely connected with these are the particulars of chantry lands unsold and leased to Richard Smalbroke by the Crown in 1562. The history of the manor of Birmingham is illustrated by the copy of the attainder of Edward Birmingham between 1535 and 1537, after which the forfeited lordship was granted to John Dudley, the future duke of Northumberland, and by the grant of the manor foreign and lordship of Birmingham, again forfeit by Dudley's attainder, to Thomas Marrow in 1557. The second part of Mr. Carter's introduction contains an elaborate genealogical account of the Marrow family, illustrated by a rubbing of the brass of Elizabeth Marrow (*née* Rainsford) at Clifford Chambers and by two heraldic reproductions. The five daughters and coheiresses of Samuel Marrow (*d.* 1685), after selling the lands appurtenant to the manor to Thomas Sherlock, bishop of London, parted with the manorial rights to Thomas, afterwards lord Archer, in 1746, from whose great-grandson, Christopher Musgrave, their only productive portion was sold in 1825 to the town. The remaining documents include tax rolls of the manors of Birmingham, Bordesley, and Yardley, an interesting rental of that of Bordesley, the earlier part of which belongs to the fifteenth century; a grant of miscellaneous lands and tenements in various places, made in 1576 to Edward, earl of Lincoln, and William Raven, out of which purchases were made by Thomas Smalbroke of Birmingham; and a few notes from the manorial records of Bromsgrove and Kingsnorton which, at the time of the copy, were 'lyinge in their steple of Bromsgrove'. We notice that the cost of this volume has been defrayed by two governors of the school, Mr. Walter Barrow and Alderman F. C. Clayton. They deserve the gratitude, not only of

the Dugdale Society, but of other antiquaries who realize that the interest of this volume is not confined to the area with which it is more directly connected.

A. HAMILTON THOMPSON.

Money Scales and Weights. By T. SHEPPARD, M.Sc., and J. F. MUSHAM, F.E.S. Reprinted from the *Numismatic Circular*, 1920-23. 9½ x 6. pp. vi + 221. London: Spink. 1924.

The authors describe in detail with many illustrations the money-scales and boxes of weights, numbering over 200, in the Museum at Hull; with these they include certain specimens from other collections; and a number of important examples are specially discussed in an introduction. No attempt to deal with the subject systematically has been made before, and the book is to be welcomed on this ground.

The authors have cast their net widely; if certain folding bronze and ivory or bone automatic balances so near home as the British Museum have escaped, the reason is that, though they can hardly be older than the fifteenth century, they have found their way into the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities (*Guide to the Private Life of the Greeks and Romans*, 1908, p. 25). Pp. 175-221 describe the collection of separate coin-weights now in the Hull Museum. It is unfortunate that the plates illustrating these weights and said in the preface to accompany the volume are missing, at any rate in our copy. However, the student will find in Dieudonné's *Manuel des poids monétaires* (Paris, 1925) a scientific and finely illustrated catalogue of such weights, though naturally in the French collection the British weights are less strongly represented. A few small points for correction may be noted. The fresco of the House of the Vettii at Pompeii has nothing to do with coinage, as was once thought; this has been sufficiently proved by Herrmann and others, but the error is attractive and dies hard. Nor is it clear what the provision quoted from the synod of Greatley against forgery has to do with the subject. There is of course no doubt about the date of the picture by Petrus Christus; the detailed publication by Mr. Clifford Smith (1915) should have been referred to. To the list of makers' names may be added Jacob Gneue of Middelburgh, on a box dated 1648 (British Museum, Department of Coins). G. F. HILL.

Papers of the Society of Mural Decorators and Painters in Tempera. Vol. ii, 1907-24. Edited by JOHN D. BATTEN. Brighton: Dolphin Press.

Archaeology should not be above charity to craft, as well as functioning as the sounding brass or tinkling cymbal in honour of Comacines and Goodyear refinements. Mr. Batten here has published a series of Papers, contributed during ten years to the Society of Mural Decorators; and in them we follow up the old tracks of craft-practice, to find that for Minoan painting some 3,000 years ago the wall was made ready and the pigments prepared, not in

any art-mystery, but just in the day's work. Mr. Theodore Fyfe and Mr. Noel Heaton discuss the Cretan fresco, and find it the same as the Italian of the *Quattrocento*, just the work of an artist-plasterer. Mr. Crace and Mr. Tristram describe the distemper and gesso treatments of the medieval figure-painter as those in use by our practical artists, Mrs. Sargent Florence and Mr. Batten. Reading their secrets we may learn that criterions of origin and form are not the sole determinants of the art-values of medieval and Renaissance painting. Mr. Batten's workshop-recipes for mural decoration stand by the side of those of the twelfth-century monk Theophilus, of the painter Cennino Cennini 1400 and the artist chronicler Vasari of 1550. Wall painting to art-design may speak as Michelangelo said to Leonardo da Vinci: 'Your science may design your horse-picture, but you cannot cast him in bronze.'

E. S. P.

Travel in England in the Seventeenth Century. By JOAN PARKES.
8 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; pp. xiii + 354. London: Milford. 1925.

Travel from place to place in former centuries was certainly a toil, and well merited its title *travail*. Miss Parkes has made an interesting study of the experiences and difficulties of the seventeenth-century traveller. The roads seem to have been as bad, if not worse, than they had been in the thirteenth century, when Bishop Swinfield of Hereford noted in his diary that often he scarcely covered five miles a day. Even the fine roads of the Roman occupation had fallen into disrepair, and parts of Watling Street were unused in Ogilby's time (1674). A comparison of Speed's map (1610) with that of Robert Morden (1720) shows scarcely any change in the roads, most of them being little more than tracks connecting one town or village with another, and traffic was practically confined to packhorse and wayfarer. In the mountainous parts of Wales travelling must have presented exceptional difficulties, and we find Richard Vaughan, Member of Parliament for Merionethshire in 1628, inserting a clause in his agreements with his tenants that, being too stout to ride on horseback, he was to be carried by them in turns between Barmouth and Dinas Mawddwy, whenever he travelled to attend to his parliamentary duties.

The author deals with a wide range of subjects—Bridges, Highwaymen, Inns, the Watch, methods of carriage, and so on—and gives a useful list of references. She does not appear to have made use of the wealth of material lying in Parish Registers, which often reveal the dangers and vicissitudes of travel. For example 'John Davies, murdered on Bicton Heath, buried' is an entry in the Register of Fitz, Shropshire. The Highway Act of the seventeenth century, which limited the number of draught horses for each four-wheeled wagon (p. 23), appears to have continued in operation until the beginning of the nineteenth century, for even then the 'horse catcher' or spy, who laid information against infringements of this Act, was able to claim his reward. The Civil War must have caused considerable inconvenience to travellers through the destruction of bridges, for each party in retreat blew up the bridges behind them, or, if in fear of

attack, in front of them. Thus Whitelock reports 'the breaking down of bridges' before the advancing Scots in 1651.

The author has performed a useful service in drawing attention to the interest of the writings of Taylor, the Water Poet, and of Mrs. Celia Fiennes. A footnote might have been added from Dugdale to explain 'the sad confusion' which Taylor found at Lichfield Cathedral, for the parliamentarian soldiers had made sad havoc of the fabric and had but lately hunted a cat with dogs within the building and had even baptized a calf in the font, in addition to stealing the brasses and defacing the monuments. The author has spared no pains in her search for information, and the volume gives a vivid picture of an aspect of social life in England which is of interest to all students of the past. The illustrations are admirably chosen, and the index is complete.

G. A. AUDEN.

Five Hundred Years of Chaucer Criticism and Allusion, 1357-1900.

By CAROLINE F. E. SPURGEON. 3 vols. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$; pp. clxiv + 504; iv + 288 + 152; iv + 109 + 153 + 87. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1925. 50s.

No better example of the mutability of literary reputation could perhaps be found than the varying estimation in which the poems of Chaucer have been held through the five centuries which have passed since his death. Pope wrote truly that in his day,

Revolving time has injured Chaucer's name,
And dimmed the brilliant lustre of his fame.

It was not until the middle of the last century that Chaucer, described by a French contemporary, Deschamps, as combining the philosophy of Socrates, the morals of Seneca, and the poesy of Ovid, regained his position in the galaxy of great English writers. This rehabilitation has been very largely due to the labours of Furnivall, Skeat, and Child, and to their formation of the Chaucer Society. At the suggestion of the first, Professor Caroline Spurgeon undertook the labour of compiling a complete corpus of Chaucer allusions. This was issued from time to time in parts by the Society, and now the whole has been printed by the Cambridge University Press in three large octavo volumes, illustrated by a considerable number of beautifully executed collotype plates of portraits and pages of manuscripts. But the work is no mere compilation, for not only is each reference given in detail, but the quotation is cited in full, and the value of the whole is enhanced by an admirable history of Chaucerian criticism which serves as an introduction of nearly 150 pages. The third volume contains a summary of French and German allusions which are of special interest as illustrating the high estimation in which Chaucer has always been held by the literary critics of those countries. The amount of research which is being carried on by continental scholars is considerable, and Dr. Aage Brusendorff's work, *The Chaucer Tradition*, recently published by the Oxford University Press, will form a useful companion to Miss Spurgeon's volumes. As works of reference these will be indispensable to all students of English literature.

G. A. AUDEN.

East Christian Art: a survey of the monuments. By O. M. DALTON.
11 x 8½; pp. xv + 396. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1925.
£5 5s.

This is a book that has long been wanted; it fills a place, as did the author's admirable *Byzantine Archaeology*, and gives the English reader a standard book of reference. It extends the field of the former work in dealing with Architecture, and, supplementing it in other respects, brings it up to date. 'The chief results of research for the period between 1912 and 1924 have been incorporated, but for the literature of what we had known before 1912 the reader is referred to the earlier work.' It is broad, full, and fair, and is excellently illustrated in 80 plates of photographs and water-colour drawings from typical works. The text fills nearly 400 pages of quarto size pleasantly printed; it is a learned and handsome book.

The author says that he has avoided detailed descriptions of buildings 'which only those with architectural training can properly give', but I should like to say that such descriptions as are given, including those on difficult vaulting questions, are singularly lucid.

The special subject of the work is the development of that East Christian Art, which at the centre is what we call Byzantine, and it goes on to consider the influence of this great cycle in the West, and its contribution to the formation of early medieval art in western Europe. 'The aim has been to bring out certain dominant features and problems of development.' Throughout, the author has had in mind the stirring and vigorously expressed opinions of Professor Josef Strzygowski, who has been closely studied by him, and of whom he is the best, indeed the only fully qualified, English exponent.

On the theories the author, wisely as I think, does not attempt to pronounce final judgement. 'It may appear to many that in presence of conflicting views on outstanding problems I have too often failed to take sides, or to express a decided opinion. It may be answered that, in a province so largely unexplored as that with which we are concerned, the emergence of the unknown is always possible, and sweeping hypothesis has still its dangers. Various opinions now confidently proposed remain hypotheses rather than established theories; and a mere recorder who prematurely accepts hypothesis exceeds his proper function.' And again, of origins and precedence: 'The style was very early in this region, but may have been even earlier in another.' I cannot differ from Mr. Dalton, and so I turn to a short discussion of the problems dealt with.

I understand, or misunderstand, Strzygowski's theory of Church Architecture to be something like this. As the new faith first expanded, it found more freedom and ready acceptance in the East than in the West. In Armenia, Iran, and Mesopotamia there were in existence customs of building and decorative art independent of, and different from, the classic traditions of the West. These were lands where art was more vital than elsewhere, and they were in contact with still more northern and germinating regions. In this field Christianity formed its own traditions of structural and decorative arts; here the dome and vault became essential elements of an architecture which was to spread westward and supersede the Basilican type of Western

church based on Hellenistic modes of building. The roots of 'Gothic' architecture are to be found far away in North-west Asia. Hellenism decreased, this increased.

With the general idea regarding the contribution of the nearer East to the formation of Byzantine and then to Western medieval architecture, sculpture, and painting we all agree. It is of Strzygowski's special and exclusive insistence on the precedence and pre-eminence of a certain patch of Asia that I find it difficult to be convinced, as also of many of his detailed arguments and special proofs. Mesopotamia may be the land where mud and brick vaulting first became most common and in many ways most highly developed, but such vaulting was in use elsewhere, notably in Egypt, North Africa, and in the Roman provinces generally, in early Christian days. It was a commonplace of construction even here in Britain. The same is true of central planning, and of types of ornamentation—the use of the vine and pomegranate as elements, the distribution in all-over geometrical diapers, &c. Of course it is impossible for Strzygowski to deny the highly developed use of the dome and vaulting in Rome itself, but it seems to be argued that some special applications like the dome-on-square involving the use of pendentives were remarkable features not known to imperial builders. On this, however, see the facts as to Rome set out in Rivoira's recent able account of architecture in the Latin capital, which plainly proves the systematic use of pendentives in buildings of considerable scale. Scale and system are points to be considered in all these things. Doubtless the pendentive may be traced back to swallows' nests built in a corner, but the full architectural use of it is a very different matter. Hints may be received from many sources, but the ability to combine them into grand opera must be considered as well as remote origins even when those are certainly discovered.

Experiments in Iran or Armenia, however certainly they were proved, would not explain Sta. Sophia, for it needed Constantinople and Justinian to contribute the ambition and power, the sanity, and the grace of that great edifice. It may be quite likely that many inventions were made in remote lands, but generally speaking they would have had to be received and worked out in great centres like Alexandria and Rome before they could be widely distributed. In regard to ornament, questions of origin are still more difficult. We do not know how far it was an inevitable result of processes of workmanship like the spoon patterns on pie-crust, the compelling reaction of material as in basket-work, or how far it was the outcome of psychological and magical impulses. There is mystery, movement, and change in these things; we give them names, but do not wholly know them. We are much indebted to Strzygowski for raising, more definitely and sharply than had been done before, problems of the origin of Western medieval art, especially architecture, and carrying them into ethnic and psychological fields. The very bold answers which he propounds are also valuable in challenging our thought and thus leading to clearer thinking. Still I think (and hope!) that the problems are too many and complicated to receive a single simple solution. We cannot get hold of the ends of all the clues. All was movement, interchange, and reaction: cities

and the wild, North and South, East and West, classic and barbaric. We have the terms Hellenic, Hellenistic, Roman, but they really only stand for what is known by us, not for all that was actually in those arts. What, for instance, was 'Roman'? Was it the art of the conservative city, or of all the provinces from Mesopotamia to the Western ocean?

On the change in 'Roman' art I may quote what William Morris—who had penetrating vision of what was in any phase of the decorative arts—said of the mosaic pavements: 'This splendid Roman scroll-work, though not very beautiful in itself, is the parent of very beautiful things. It is perhaps in the noble craft of mosaic that the foreshadowings of the new art is best to be seen. In this art you may note the formation of more mysterious and more naturalistic design, their colour is skilful and there is a sign in them of the wave of that great change which was to turn Roman art, the last of the old, into Byzantine art, the first of the new.'

Mr. Dalton notes that there is an example of the 'skew-fret' on a Roman mosaic in the British Museum, and late Hellenistic textiles from Egypt show that it had become a systematized all-over pattern under the hands of Coptic workers. Again, the braided work which was to be the leading decorative motive for four or five hundred years, where did it originate, where was it expanded into a general ornamental proposition, and from whence was it distributed over Europe and to the farthest shore of Ireland?

The theories of Professor Strzygowski make much of some elements of structure and ornament, but little of those others which seem to have been carried forward in the classical tradition. Several of these can be traced back to use in Crete a millennium and half before our era. The other day I saw on a vase in the British Museum (c. 1000 B.C.?) a good example of that running scroll ornament which was the greatest parent stem of all families of ornament. If the vine came into ornament in Hither Asia, the acanthus seems to have spread from Greece. Again I have been specially interested in the development of the medieval cusping, which was the most important element in the more ornamental side of 'Gothic' art, and I believe that its origin is to be found in the alternate hollows and points of the edges of shells carved on Hellenistic niches. Later the ribbing of the shell was left out, and only the lobes or indented edges remained. Scallop shells seem to have had an apotropaic significance (they occur as the favourite decoration of Roman lead coffins in Britain), and this doubtless strengthened the close association of niche and shell, arch and cusping.

Our greatest debt is still to Hellenistic art, and I cannot doubt that the lands of nearer and farther Asia likewise owed much to Athens, Alexandria, and Rome. The tides of art have not all flowed round the earth with the sun, but cultures have arisen now here now there, borrowing and giving.

That every receiving and transforming country also became a transmitting country may be seen in the case of Ireland. Ireland, by the 'chance' of history, had a culture time between, say, 500 and 800; it absorbed continental art, changed it to some degree into Irish, and

gave it back again. In Irish art appears to have been preserved the tradition of juxtaposing types with fulfilments which was revived at St. Denis by the Abbot Suger, to whom M. Mâle ascribes its re-invention. Another culture centre was formed in Arabic Spain; and there was a smaller rather mysterious school in Northumbria *c.* 700. From the ninth to the twelfth century Italy and Germany were to gather and to give, and about 1200 North France took the torch and raced ahead. What happened in the Early Middle Ages must have happened earlier in Alexandria and Rome; in Armenia and neighbour schools; in Constantinople, Cairo, and Carthage.

Too much, it seems to me, may be made of the mechanical parts of structure, even of vaults, as an essential element of Western medieval architecture. We do not know, for instance, how much in their development came from an inner and expanding force or how much from a practical desire for fireproof construction. In any case we may venture to say that, even if there had been no clay in Mesopotamia and the vault had never been invented, the 'Gothic' mind would still have expressed itself in the Middle Ages.

Questions of origin are of course very interesting, possibly the most interesting in our studies. I feel, however, that it is likely to be a vain supposition to assume that a composite product like medieval church architecture in the West should have had many, or most, of its remote origins in one distant region which was not the actual cradle of the faith itself. Surely it is more likely that this architecture, as it emerged and expanded, gathered what it needed from many sources and reshaped the elements in the image of its mind. Each several art culture furnished the ground and mould of its own psychology, and the resulting style was more that mind than an aggregate of material and mechanical elements. In this sense, notwithstanding all its admitted sources in antiquity, Gothic art was truly a new and Northern product. All that was inherited and borrowed was reshaped in the mind of the people and recombined into a whole in harmony with its own inner spirit. What was the deep and *unconscious* shaping spirit of this Northern art? For myself—and largely, I ought to acknowledge, by thinking over Strzygowski's theories—I have come to think that this hidden, unrealized, informing force in the folk mind was the result of life in Northern forests, an impress of the mystery, variety, tension, of the woods. Every half-step in the development of Western art is known; there was no imitation of branching and interlacing trees as was once thought possible, but still the question remains, why did it develop in just its way? Was it a purely mechanical unfolding, or did it answer to the folk mind? Islamic art gathered largely from the same material sources, and followed a course more or less parallel to the 'Gothic', but its expressional result was very different: it had another mental background. Islamic art deals with surfaces and adorns with stars; this art seems to speak of the desert and the sky. Oriental scholars seem to be thinking that the old Sumerians brought mountains in their hearts to the great river plains and thus set to work to build the stepped pyramids.

W. R. LETHABY.

The Arts in Early England. By G. BALDWIN BROWN, M.A., LL.D., F.B.A., Honorary Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Watson Gordon Professor of Fine Art in the University of Edinburgh. Vol. ii. Anglo-Saxon Architecture. A new edition entirely recast and enlarged. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; pp. xxxi + 508. London: John Murray. 1925. 30s.

The issue of the second edition of a book which from its first appearance was indispensable to all students of architecture is a matter for congratulation not only to the indefatigable author of *The Arts in Early England* but also to ourselves. The reputation of Professor Baldwin Brown's series of volumes grows from year to year, beyond the borders of Britain as well as within them. A mine of information is opened to us, and the characteristic modesty and restraint of the author is in effect a stronger incitement to a study of the period with which he deals than the *ex cathedra* pronouncements of other writers on the subject. We are allowed to see the workings of an enthusiastic but cautious mind, and if we are at times tempted to draw more downright inferences from the materials brought to our notice, that may be taken as a testimony to the success of the Professor's methods in arousing interest in the task to which he has devoted so many years. Our knowledge of Anglo-Saxon buildings has increased in the twenty-two years which have elapsed since the publication of the first edition of this volume, and with it the need for a more detailed study of them, and the increased size of the second edition is principally due to this fact. It follows inevitably that with the multiplication of instances an insistence on chronology grows in importance, and Professor Baldwin Brown's full recognition of this provides us with the most important additions to his original work. The difficulties which at once confront him hardly need to be stated. If a history of medieval English architecture had to be written under the almost unimaginable conditions that the whole of our military and domestic buildings and every great cathedral and monastic church throughout the country had been not only entirely destroyed but completely forgotten, the chances of an adequate and accurate account would be small, and the writer who should attempt the task would surely be entitled to our heartfelt sympathy. Yet this is almost literally the task which confronts the writer on Anglo-Saxon architecture. From what is left, only the most superficial idea can be obtained of the lost and greater buildings, and the test of what is representative and characteristic, and what is not, in the features which the smaller buildings possess, is practically lacking. If Brixworth was the church of a not particularly important daughter house of Peterborough, what must the mother church have been like? The foundations of the pre-Norman church now to be seen under Peterborough Cathedral tell us little, and moreover show signs of rebuilding which make their evidence of less value. Professor Baldwin Brown need have no doubt that the sympathy in judgement which he forecasts in his critics will be forthcoming in full measure. 'Perversely contradictory' is his sorrowful verdict on the evidences to be drawn from long and careful study of the monuments; 'a little antagonistic fact will spring with malicious intent to light and the whole will be immersed again in

obscurity'. No critic, however malicious himself, could be proof against such a *cri de cœur*.

And yet these perplexities are inherent in the subject, and to put the case shortly, proceed from the fact that a country possessing no organic national art, as was the case, at least in earlier days, of Saxon England, is liable to be affected by all manner of external influences, and in the course of its development will stray into by-ways which have no ultimate influence on its artistic destiny, but may survive to puzzle the careful historian.

The story begins well with the group of churches connected with St. Augustine's mission at Canterbury, Lyminge, Reculver, and Rochester; a definite late sixth or seventh century type appears recognizable, though its origin is not to be precisely fixed. Reculver, following St. Augustine's, Canterbury, at an interval of seventy years, gives good proof of naturalization, and Bradwell, probably a little older, tells the same tale. All these churches are aisleless, rectangular, with eastern apses—for it must be noted that Reculver is originally aisleless—with north and south 'porticus', and, where the evidence remains, western 'porches' also. Professor Baldwin Brown notes the importance of these features, as leading on to the transept and the cruciform plan, and to the west tower of later Saxon days. But he would be the first to allow that for the full demonstration of this materials are lacking. Indeed, if the plan of Brixworth be considered—and the accepted date of this church is only a dozen years after that of Reculver—the large rectangular presbytery preceding the apse, the aisles of the nave, and the 'four-way' western porch with its traces of flanking buildings, seem to carry us so much farther towards the two-towered transeptal plan that the Kentish group appear to count for little, and certainly can hardly claim Brixworth as their descendant. Professor Baldwin Brown is inclined to see in Brixworth the influence of that great builder, Archbishop Wilfrid, whose activities in Mercia are a matter of history, and the suggestion is an interesting one, though it must regretfully be confessed that anything like proof is absent. Turning to Northumbria, the Professor argues convincingly for the late seventh-century date of the oldest parts of Monkwearmouth church, but shows a curious hesitation in accepting his own conclusions on account of the great height of the nave walls. This height, on the analogy of certain French churches considered to be of Carolingian or later date, he thinks should be explained as due to an attempt at protection against the northern raiders of the ninth and tenth centuries, and that consequently churches showing such a feature should not be earlier than the period of the Viking raids. But seeing that in the vital matter of doorways no defensive steps seem to have been taken, and that the characteristic thinness of the walls is not altered, the argument does not carry conviction. In this connexion it may be noted that the narrow and lofty proportions of the church at Escomb are not here held to cast doubt on its early date. A chapter is devoted to Wilfrid's church of Hexham, a building which must have been of first-rate importance in its time. Much was to be hoped from the examination of its site when the present nave was built in 1907; but we can only endorse Professor Baldwin Brown's verdict

that the result of the operations was 'disappointing in the extreme'. The T-shaped basilican plan evolved not only throws no light on the very interesting literary notices of Wilfrid's church, but does not even attempt to account for what has been found in the transepts of the existing church. In fact a great opportunity seems to have been missed. The analogy of Peterborough, which Professor Baldwin Brown is inclined to accept in support of the T-plan, cannot be pressed, on account of the evidences of a rebuilding, presumably in the tenth century, with older materials, which it exhibits. Wilfrid then failing us, our lights grow dim, and we proceed as best we can to trace the progress of Saxon building through the ninth and early tenth centuries—the Professor's period B—to the later tenth century and onward—period C. For this latter time Carolingian building is of obvious value, and indeed for the ninth century also. Meanwhile, such churches as Bardsey, Titchfield, Hackness, Kirby Hill, may be noted as having claims to a ninth-century date at any rate, and on the evidence of its carvings alone Britford may well be earlier than the beginning of the tenth century, the date to which it is here assigned. Deerhurst is a landmark of much significance, as being clearly in the direct line of development of the two-towered transeptal churches in which Carolingian affinities are so evident. Its transepts are in embryo, and, being of two stories, never opened to a crossing as in the fully-developed cross-plan—and the square compartment between nave and chancel probably never carried a tower of masonry, though it may have been finished by a wooden construction rising above the level of the roof of the nave. The western tower, moreover, is rather an overgrown porch, in line of succession to Monkwearmouth, Brixworth, or Bardsey. The chancel, with its rib-work and triangular headed arcading, is of a different masonry tradition from the rest of the church, and indeed it is difficult to see how any eastern apse—or other chamber—opening from the south transept could have coexisted with the present chancel. It must not be taken as reflecting on Professor Baldwin Brown's researches if we feel obliged to record that the carving of an angel, whose 'discovery' in 1922 is here signalized, has been familiar to antiquaries for a good many years before that date. To follow the progress of the cruciform plan in England, with its hesitations and difficulties, would overpass the limits of a review, and it must suffice to note that documentary evidence for its full development with a central tower at Ramsey in 970 is forthcoming, and may usefully be borne in mind when assigning a date to an undocumented building.

Space will not allow a discussion of pilaster strips and their origin, or the development of the cubical capital, on both of which matters much valuable material is here brought together, but it is impossible to end this notice without a hearty appreciation of the excellent alphabetical list of buildings with which the book ends. This, from being a mere list, is now rather a descriptive catalogue, and is worthy to be printed separately as a handbook for the traveller, to be annotated and Grangerized as opportunity occurs.

It would be unreasonable, in view of the author's many commitments, to expect a further expansion of the subject he has so carefully

treated; but it is precisely such treatment which arouses the wish for 'more', and this, no doubt, will be held by Professor Baldwin Brown as a fitting reward of his many labours. C. R. PEERS.

Calendar of the Close Rolls, preserved in the Public Record Office. Richard II, vol. v, 1392-1396. 10½ x 7; pp. vi + 816. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway. 1925. £2 15s.

The comparative calm which had descended on English political life in the years immediately preceding this period was in the main undisturbed until the year 1397. But signs can be observed of the storm which was to break out in that year, leading to the king's deposition. The death of his first queen in 1394 appears to have been an event as fatal in its consequences to Richard as was the death of Beatrice d'Este to Ludovico Sforza. Then succeeded the era of

Youth on the prow, and pleasure at the helm;
Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's sway,
That, hush'd in grim repose, expects his ev'ning prey.

And the king's second marriage, to which there is an allusion in this volume in the order that no English subject was to challenge a Frenchman to any feats of war or arms (p. 507), was certainly responsible for much of the wild extravagance which marked the closing years of the reign. The luxuries of peace are sometimes dangerous.

But these years are of interest from another point of view. It was in 1394 that John Godmeston was appointed to superintend the repair of Westminster Hall. In the supply of the necessary material there appears to have been delay; and in 1395 the sheriff of Southampton was ordered to provide thirty strong wains for the carriage of timber wrought at a place called the Frame by Farnham for the king's great hall within Westminster palace (p. 352).

The king's visit to Ireland is reflected in several references to that country. When his decision to set sail had been taken, the sheriffs of England were ordered to proclaim that 'all men of whatsoever estate or condition born in the king's land of Ireland shall under pain of forfeiture draw with haste toward the said land, so that they be there at the feast of the Assumption next at latest' (p. 295); an order which may be compared with an earlier ordinance relating to those who had property there (p. 61).

The entries in this, as in the preceding volumes, cover a wide range of subjects. There is an allusion to straw hats which is earlier than the first reference in the *New English Dictionary*, one fardel of 'strawehattes', in the not inappropriate company of 10,000 tiles, forming part of the cargo of a ship which was driven by stress of weather to the port of Blakeney (p. 17). Imprisonment for life in the custody of Thomas Winterton, provincial prior of the Austin Friars, was the fate of a brother of the house at Hull, whose attachment of the seals of two letters patent to documents forged for his own advantage is described in detail (p. 28). In the case of the abbot of Colchester, sixteen of whose horses had been arrested by the sheriffs of London, it is stated that 'lieges who come to the king's parliaments, councils and courts at his command ought to be, and in times past used to be free of

arrest of their persons, horses and goods while coming thither, there remaining, and returning to their own again' (p. 34). There is a good priced list of domestic utensils which had belonged to Thomas Dawnay of Escrick; it contains 'one muniment chest with charters and muniments therein price 6s.' (p. 92); and the series of deeds relating to that family is of considerable interest (pp. 90-7). The enrolments of private charters which formed the subject of a memorandum of acknowledgement in chancery are even more numerous than the heading of the index, 'chancery, enrolments in', would lead us at first to suppose. There is a valuable reference to one John Drax, who was granted for life 'to be one of the serjeants at arms appointed in the parliament lately holden at Westminster and 12d. a day wages as other serjeants at arms used to have' (p. 165). When the king had need of a strong horse for carrying the chancery rolls, the abbot of Jervaulx was ordered to provide one (p. 26). Not every dean of Lincoln has been law-abiding (p. 189); and even a chancellor of Cambridge neglected his duties so far as to leave unscoured the gutters of the street which formed the public approach of great number of masters and scholars to the university schools, whereby the air had become so polluted that the passengers were disgusted and men's estate damaged; this, the chancellor was informed, must not occur again (p. 63).

On p. 61 there is the grant of a licence to export certain goods, including 'twenty dozen of red caps wherein shall be no grain'. The translation is perfectly correct, 'grain' in this sense being the equivalent of 'kermes', a worm extensively used in dyeing to produce scarlet; but possibly all fear of ambiguity might be removed by the use of the words 'scarlet (*granum*)' instead of 'grain'.

The text of the volume has been prepared by Mr. W. H. B. Bird; and the index, which contains a particularly useful heading of 'law and administration', is the work of Mr. J. J. O'Reilly.

CHARLES CLAY.

Edward IV's French Expedition of 1475, the Leaders and their Badges, being MS. 2. M. 16. College of Arms. Edited with permission of the Chapter by FRANCIS PIERREPONT BARNARD, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 9; pp. xv+162; with 9 facsimile plates. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1925. 25s. net.

One of the rarest things in literature is a book on heraldry that can be praised without reserve and commended with complete confidence to the student of English armory. Here is such a book, the work of a writer who has already proved his worth as an antiquary, a book that is obviously the result of immense industry, of wide learning, and careful weighing of evidence, in which every statement is 'incontestably vouched' and every proposition is founded on common sense.

It is not possible to speak too highly of the admirable biographical and genealogical notices of the leaders of the expedition of 1475, 'the largest, best disciplined and most perfectly equipped army with which any English king had ever invaded' France. Specially valuable are the memoirs of such men as Astley and Borough, Montgomery and Tunstall, who, though eminent in the field and the council chamber,

'have been entirely overlooked by the editors of our Biographical Dictionaries'. How faithfully Dr. Barnard has atoned for that neglect this excellent book is witness. He is not, however, content to deal at length only with the great ones of the land. Of equal worth and of similar painstaking accuracy are the author's accounts of lesser men, of heralds and pursuivants, of the 'comptroller of the ordonance', of ecclesiastics, of cadets of noble houses, which (with the copious foot-notes) give us many illuminating glimpses of the England of the fifteenth century.

Our Fellow is not concerned to discuss the date at which badges first began to come into general use, nor (though he is dealing with a period when they were most widely employed) does he allude to that fact. He confines himself (presupposing in his readers some acquaintance with medieval armory) to the task of editing a document of remarkable historical and heraldic importance. There is no attempt to classify the badges of which he treats; but it is easy to see from his able account of their *provenance* that they fall naturally into certain well-defined groups.

The most striking of these consists of devices taken directly from the arms of their owners. Such are the golden molet of Clinton, the red fleur-de-lis of Montford, the ermine cinquefoil of Astley, the raven of Norris derived from the canting arms of his Ravenscroft ancestors, whose shield he had himself assumed, the silver hart's head of Stanley (though Stanley places golden harts' heads upon his azure bend), and the 'brode arrowe hed' of Smert, Garter, which also is coloured differently from the pheons in his shield. Edward Lord Lisle, a Grey of Groby by descent, displays a crowned leopard from the arms of his wife Elizabeth *suo iure* Lady Lisle. Sir James Harington of Brierly in Yorkshire, grandson of one and husband of another Nevill lady, uses a silver leopard's head from a little-known Nevill coat.

Next to be noted is a group of badges of which that of Grey of Groby is a type. His ermine unicorn standing in front of a sun is both his badge and his crest. Tunstall's crest, the silver cock that appears in his stall-plate at Windsor, is also his badge. So, too, Hastings uses the bull's head crest of his house. The saracen's head which is the crest of Cobham of Cobham serves also as Cobham's badge; and, by a coincidence duly noticed by the author, that device is also the crest of Touchet, his wife's family.

Dealing with the large group of canting badges our author lets us see how thorough is his enjoyment of the playfulness of the medieval heralds. He frankly gives the rein to a brilliant imagination when speaking of badges of this class: at the same time his sound knowledge of etymology enables him to detect many not very obvious puns. If we can recognize easily enough the canting quality of the leverer of Mauleverer, or of the gun of Gunthorpe (which, many times repeated, makes so notable a decorative feature on the walls of the deanery at Wells), we need perhaps the aid of the acumen and the scholarship of our author to detect in the 'white bore' of Richard of Gloucester an anagram of *Ebor* and a reference to the house of York. In the friar's girle of Chamberlain he shows us an allusion to cameline, a material made of camel's hair of which the habits and girdles of religious were

composed. In the conduit badge of Sir William Norris he discovers a double pun on the more usual raven badge and the French *ravin* = a conduit. Very ingenious, too, are the suggestions that the anchor of Robert Lord Boyd, an exile from Scotland, symbolizes his hope of return to his native land, and that the arm-guard and gauntlet of Borough of Gainsborough is a far-fetched pun on the name of his estate, as though the name were pronounced Gants-borough! The author is, perhaps, on surer ground when he observes in the 'ffrench wyfis hood', which is the badge of Walter Lord Ferrers of Chartley, a hint of the similarity of sound of Roche, the name of his grandmother, and *rochet*, the old French word for a hood.

The group of knots receives careful attention; and exceptional badges such as the tau cross and bell of Bishop Piers Courtenay, the tress of Grey and Zouche of Codnor, the Cornish chough of Scrope of Bolton, the eagle (which is more probably the Yorkist falcon) of Bouchier, the eagle's leg of Stanley, and the crescent of Percy are likewise traced to their respective sources. It is not often that the learning or the ingenuity of the author fails him. He has, however, to confess that the origin of the plumed chamfront of Sir Ralph Hastings 'remains a mystery'; and he surely trips when he suggests a possible connexion between the scaling ladder of Grey of Heaton and the barry coat of Grey of Ruthyn. Nor need he have been in doubt whether the 'whyte lyon' of the duke of Norfolk is a Mowbray or a Segrave lion.

But it is ungracious to indicate very minute blemishes in an admirable piece of work, wherein it is hard to find anything that is not wholly meritorious. It is very pleasant to see the author rescuing from oblivion fine old words such as *foine* = marten, *garbrale* = armour for the arm, *greces* = steps, *manyonerer* = manual labourer, *pys* = breast, *slavine* = pilgrim's weeds, *stale* = ambush, all of which, with others as unfamiliar, are set down in the third of the adequate indexes which complete the most instructive and competent book of its kind that has been published in recent years.

E. E. DORLING.

A Guide to the Manuscripts preserved in the Public Record Office. By M. S. GIUSEPPI. Vol. ii, *The State Papers and Records of Public Departments*. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6; pp. xi + 261. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1924. 6s.

The first volume of this guide, dealing with judicial and legal records, was noticed in this *Journal* some two years ago (iv, 170). This, the concluding volume, is concerned in the main with those documents which are in 'the charge and superintendence' of the Master of the Rolls, rather than in his statutory 'custody'. These documents consist mostly of the papers belonging to the different public offices, in addition to those of the State Paper Office, in which all the Secretary's records were kept before the formation of the various Government departments. In this volume the papers are grouped under these various offices, and to each section is prefixed a short introduction explaining the origin of the department in question. This is followed by a classified list of its records, with, in necessary cases, additional notes drawing attention either to documents of particular interest or to others whose presence might be unexpected.

Thus without some such indication the student would hardly anticipate finding among the State Papers Domestic of Elizabeth translations of Boethius, Horace, and Plutarch made by the queen herself, or among those of James I the pamphlet *Tom Tell Truth, or a free discourse concerning the rumours of the time*. In fact the State Papers in general often contain a number of apparently extraneous documents, many of which it is surprising to find preserved, although we cannot be sufficiently grateful that they have thus managed to survive.

The book, which in its preparation must have entailed a vast amount of labour, not always of the most alluring kind, bears witness on every page to Mr. Giuseppi's painstaking and careful scholarship, and more than fulfils the expectations raised by the earlier volume. Nor must an expression of thanks be omitted to Mr. Evans for his elaborate and satisfactory index.

Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts, relating to English affairs, existing in the archives and collections of Venice, and in other libraries of Northern Italy. Vol. xxv, 1640-1642. Edited by ALLEN B. HINDS. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$; pp. xxvii + 382. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1924. £1 7s. 6d.

This volume, containing mainly the dispatches of the Venetian ambassador in London to his government, deals with the two critical years previous to the outbreak of the Great Civil War. In an admirable, but all too short, introduction, Mr. Hinds passes briefly in review the main events of the period, treating them separately under the headings of foreign and domestic affairs. In foreign affairs the usual negotiations with France, Spain, and Holland were still being carried on, with the question of the recovery of the Palatinate always looming in the background. The treaty for the marriage of the Princess Mary with Prince William of Orange was concluded, and the ambassador notes that the Prince 'is with his bride every day, shows himself with her in the city and with her mother's permission has sealed their affection with a kiss, so that the original doubts about this marriage have died away'. A treaty, commercial in its objects, was also made with Portugal, whose independence had just been recognized. In home politics the chief matters of interest are the civil war with the Scots, the trial and execution of Strafford, the king's journey to Scotland, and the attempted arrest of the five members.

It is almost unnecessary to add that the volume is edited with all the skill and learning which is expected of Mr. Hinds. His introduction brings out clearly all the points to which attention should be drawn, while the admirable index makes the discovery of any subject a matter of no difficulty.

Acts of the Privy Council of England, 1615-1616. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6; pp. v + 774. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1925. £1 1s.

The year and a half (January 1614/15 to July 1616) with which this volume deals was marked by two closely related matters of great constitutional importance in the domestic history of this country. These were the question of commendams and the disgrace of Chief Justice Coke,

although his actual dismissal from office did not take place until a few months later. It would be out of place in a notice of this kind to recall the circumstances: they are all fully treated in the late Dr. S. R. Gardiner's great work; but in this volume will be found the detailed reports of the proceedings of the Council in both cases. In the first are given in full the king's speeches in Council, the letters that passed between the Attorney-General and the judges, their opinion, their acknowledgement of error, and Coke's objections. In the second are set out the counts against Coke, the sentence of sequestration from the Council table, and the order that he should spend the vacation in revising his reports. In this last connexion it is interesting to note that the king took exception to Coke styling himself Lord Chief Justice of England on the titles of his books, whereas he could 'challenge noe more then Chiefe Justice of the Kinges Bench'. But if Coke erred here he erred in good company, for the Council in its letters frequently referred to him by the more exalted title. Another cause of complaint was that Coke's coachman had ridden bare-headed before his master, to which the Lord Chief Justice (he is so expressly styled in spite of the king's objection) replied that the coachman did it 'for his own ease and not by his order'.

These are perhaps the outstanding subjects contained in this volume, but there are many others, such as the question of monopolies, of the Merchant Venturers' Company, of restraint of trade, of relations with foreign powers and of affairs in Ireland, which are of almost equal importance. What cannot but strike the reader is the amount of work which the Council got through and the multiplicity of matters, many of them trivial to our eyes, with which it dealt. Thus, to name but a few, a complaint is made against the bishop of Bristol for, as dean of York, not providing a minister at Pickering; orders are given for forbidding the eating of flesh in Lent, apparently more with a view to encouraging the fishing industry than from any religious motive, and for the restraint of building in London. A warrant is issued for the payment of £7 6s. 8d. for repairing 'one complete armour' as a present to the king of Denmark; arrangements are made for sending Con O'Neil, son of the earl of Tyrone, to Eton; Trinity College, Oxford, is asked to elect a student to a scholarship; while instructions are given for the custody of one Katherine Markham, who was feeble minded. Again, Sir Edward Howard is given a licence to build a lighthouse at Dungeness; orders are given for the munitioning of Mont Orgeuil and Elizabeth castles, Jersey, and a warrant is issued for the payment of £5 for making pens for the use of the Council. There are also frequent licences for persons to travel abroad, generally with the proviso that they are not to visit Rome; or to go to the 'Spawe' in Germany for the benefit of their health. Of greater interest are a letter to Raleigh allowing his release in custody from the Tower so that he could make arrangements for his voyage to the Orinoco; letters to various towns complaining that their contributions to the benevolence had not come up to expectations, and a list of the peers summoned to try the earl and countess of Somerset for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. Lastly, it may be noticed that on 9th June 1616 Francis Bacon 'was, by his Majesty's speciall com-

maundement, sworne one of his Privie Councell, sate at the Boarde, and signed letters', a form, but for the last three words, almost identical with that used at the present day.

It only remains to add that the volume is well printed, and that the index is everything that can be desired. H. K.

Surgery: a hundred years ago. Extracts from the diary of Dr. C. Tilanus, translated from the Dutch by JOSEPH BLES. 7 x 4½; pp. 156. London: Geoffrey Bles. 1925. 6s.

The achievements of modern surgery have so far robbed operative treatment of its terrors that it is not easy for us to realize that early nineteenth-century surgery had scarcely advanced beyond that of the Middle Ages. The opportunities for medical students to acquire the practical experience of major surgery were exceedingly restricted, and the results of surgical interference were generally so disastrous that the great bulk of operative work fell to a very small number of surgeons whose boldness and manual dexterity secured for them a certain proportion of successful recoveries and brought them a wide reputation. Hence they attracted the more ambitious students from foreign medical schools to the respective clinics and hospitals to which they were attached. The present volume is based upon extracts from the diary of Dr. C. Tilanus, afterwards professor of surgery at the University of Amsterdam, who in the autumn of 1818 set out with two fellow-students to study surgery in Paris and afterwards in Strasburg. At this time Larrey, who had seen much military service under Napoleon, and Dupuytren, were at the height of their fame, and it was to the latter that the Dutch students chiefly attached themselves. The diary thenceforward becomes little more than a case-book of clinical notes of patients under that surgeon which, though somewhat commonplace, give a faithful picture of the treatment of the period, though with none of that human pathos with which Dr. John Brown invested the contemporary Edinburgh surgery in his *Rab and his Friends*. After a six months' sojourn in Paris the three students made a tour through the clinics of Strasburg, Tübingen, Marburg, Göttingen, and Halle, where the diary abruptly ends. There is an interesting introduction by Dr. Delprat which gives the subsequent careers of the friends and a historical survey of the teaching of surgery in Holland. The volume is illustrated by a number of portraits of contemporary surgeons.

G. A. AUDEN.

Cartulaire des Iles Normandes. 10 x 7½; pp. xx + 494. Jersey: Société Jersiaise. 1924.

In this volume the Société Jersiaise has brought together a collection of documents concerning the history of the Channel Islands from the archives of the Departments of La Manche and Calvados and other French and English sources. The great majority of the documents belong to the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, though there are a fair number of eleventh-century deeds and some of the fifteenth century and even later. The publication of so considerable a collection of documents is a serious undertaking for a comparatively small society, and could only be accomplished by the issue of a number

of fascicules spread over a series of years. This has unavoidably hampered the editors in the orderly arrangement of the documents. But apart from this minor defect the work of editing has been admirably done. The full text of each document has been carefully given, and a brief summary of its contents prefixed. Major N. V. L. Rybot has furnished a description of the heraldry in the seals, illustrated by four plates. There are eight other plates giving facsimiles of early deeds, to several of which the seals are still attached. Many of the deeds come from the muniments of religious houses in Normandy which held lands in the Islands. But, as the editors point out, those religious houses were not the most important holders of the land, the greater part of which was in the possession of lay lords or of the king. It is further noteworthy that the evidence of these deeds does not support the theory that houses of religion were the ideal landed proprietors of the Middle Ages. Apart from the material for genealogy and local history which is common to all collections of early deeds, this cartulary has a special value for the constitutional history of the Islands and their relations with the English Government. As illustrating the early history of the most ancient appanage of the British Empire they will have an even wider interest. The editors do not claim too much when they state that the publication of this volume will for the first time make it possible to compile a satisfactory history of the Islands. It is an undertaking for which, both in its conception and its performance, the Society deserves to be heartily congratulated.

C. L. KINGSFORD.

Periodical Literature

The English Historical Review, January 1926, contains the following articles:—Northumbrian Institutions, by J. E. A. Joliffe; The manuscript evidence for the letters of Peter of Blois, by E. S. Cohn; The Mission of Sir Thomas Roe to the conference of Hamburg, 1638–40, by E. A. Beller; Don Sebastian de Llano and the Danish revolution, by W. F. Reddaway; Felix Liebermann, by H. W. C. Davis; The Statute of Winchester and Villa Integra, by Miss Beatrice A. Lees; Ordinations by the fourth classis of London, by the Rev. H. Smith; The Anglo-Austrian agreement of 1878, by W. A. Gauld.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, 4th series, vol. 8, contains the following papers:—William IV of Orange and his English marriage, by Professor P. Geyl; Debates in the House of Lords, 1628, by Professor F. H. Relf; Financial administration under Henry I, by G. H. White; Coal mining in the sixteenth century, by Miss Asta Moller; Devonshire ports in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, by Miss F. A. Mace; The beginning of the Dissolution: Christ Church, Aldgate, 1532, by Miss E. Jeffries Davis; Experiments in Exchequer procedure, 1200–1232, by Miss M. H. Mills; The Exchequer year, by H. G. Richardson.

History, January 1926, contains the following articles:—Byzantine civilization, by N. H. Baynes; Medieval wills, by Professor Caroline

Skeel ; Felix Liebermann, by Professor T. F. Tout ; Historical Revisions, xxxvi, Roman Britain, by C. G. Parsloe.

Proceedings of the British Academy, 1919-20, and 1921-3 contain the following papers of historical and archaeological interest:—The value and methods of mythologic study, by L. R. Farnell ; Leonardo da Vinci, by Sir C. J. Holmes ; Englishmen and Italians: some aspects of their relations past and present, by G. M. Trevelyan ; Shakespeare and the makers of Virginia, by Sir A. W. Ward ; World History, by Viscount Bryce ; The political significance of 'Gulliver's Travels', by Sir C. H. Firth ; The silver coinage of Crete, a metrological note, by George Macdonald ; Seals and Documents, by R. L. Poole ; Early English magic and medicine, by C. Singer ; The tangled skein: Art in England 1800-1920, by Sir Reginald Blomfield ; The Italian people, by Sir Rennell Rodd ; The British soldier and the Empire, by the Hon. John Fortescue ; English Place-Name study, by Allen Mawer ; John Dryden and a British Academy, by O. F. Emerson ; The beginning of the year in the Middle Ages, by R. L. Poole ; The Elizabethans and the Empire, by A. F. Pollard ; The study of early municipal history in England, by James Tait ; National policy and naval strength, sixteenth to twentieth century, by Rear-Admiral H. W. Richmond ; William Byrd, 1623-93, by Sir W. H. Hadow ; History and art in the quattrocento, by E. Armstrong ; Introduction of the Observant friars into England, by A. G. Little ; The fall of Nineveh, by C. J. Gadd ; A Romanesque relief in York Minster, by Eric Maclagan ; The beginnings of a modern capital: London and Westminster in the fourteenth century, by T. F. Tout.

The Journal of the British Archaeological Association, vol. 30, part 2, contains the following articles:—Luton Parish church, by T. G. Hobbs ; Excavations at St. Sebastian's Via Appia (continued), by Dr. Russell Forbes.

Man, vol. 25, contains the following articles of archaeological interest:—Some obsidian implements from Kenya colony, by H. Dewey and C. W. Hobley ; The Bowditch and Morley correlations of Maya chronology, by R. C. E. Long ; The archaic sculptured rocks and stone implements of Gorgona island, South America, by J. Hornell ; Archaeological notes, by M. C. Burkitt ; A Thames pick of Iron Age date, by Mrs. Cunningham ; Solutrean implements in England, by Miss D. A. E. Garrod ; Solutrean flint implements in England, by J. Reid Moir ; The entry of the Bronze Users, by Sir Flinders Petrie ; The purpose of Stonehenge, by E. H. Stone ; Early man in China, by L. H. D. Buxton ; Early man in Egypt, by Sir Flinders Petrie ; Neolithic pottery and bone implements from the northern Fayûm desert, Egypt, by G. Caton-Thompson ; Menhirs and burials, by V. C. C. Collum ; The excavations of 1919 at Ur, el 'Obeid, and Eridu, and the history of early Babylonia, by H. R. Hall ; A Galician rocking-stone, by H. W. Howes ; An Iberian bronze votive offering and an Iberian gold ear-ring, by W. L. Hildburgh ; A statue menhir from Tramin, South Tyrol, by O. Menghin.

The Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. 45, part 3, contains the following articles:—Perseus and the Achaeans in the Hittite tablets, by A. H. Sayce ; The new Athenian statue bases, by S. Casson ;

A taurobolic inscription from Rome: ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑΙ ΦΡΟΝΤΙΔΕΣ, by H. J. Rose; The progress of Greek epigraphy, 1923-4, by M. N. Tod; A neo-Attic krater in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, by G. M. A. Richter; Archaeology in Greece, 1924-25, by A. M. Woodward; Apollo at the back of the North Wind, by Rendel Harris; Athens and Hestiaea: notes on two Attic inscriptions, by M. Cary; The early life of Julian the Apostate, by N. H. Baynes; A portrait statuette of Socrates, by H. B. Walters.

Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Liverpool, vol. 12, nos. 3-4, contain the following articles: Oxford excavations in Nubia (continued), by F. L. Griffith; The site of Kizzuwadna, by Professor A. H. Sayce; Excavations at Niebla in the province of Huelva, Spain, by J. P. Droop.

The Numismatic Chronicle, 5th series, vol. 5, part 2, contains the following articles:—The legend 'Ziz' on Siculo-Punic coins, by A. H. Lloyd; A recently discovered hoard of Siculo-Punic coins, by A. H. Lloyd; The Linchmere hoard (of Roman and Romano-British coins), by P. H. Webb; On a hoard of silver coins (Henry VIII-James II) found at Welsh Back, Bristol, by L. W. G. Malcolm; Edward Courtenay (1526-56, a medal by Pastorini), by G. F. Hill; A Persian gold medal, by Vicaji D. B. Taraporevala.

The Mariner's Mirror, vol. 12, no. 1, contains the following articles and notes:—H.M.S. *Victory* and the *Victory* Museum, by G. Callender; Early pictures of Lateen sails, by H. H. Brindley; The *Pearl's* brigade in the Indian Mutiny, by E. Fraser; Edye's account of Indian and Ceylon vessels in 1833, by J. Hornell; The arrival of the Dutch and British in the Indian Ocean, by Admiral G. A. Ballard; The *Britannia* model, by R. C. Anderson; Windlasses and capstans, by R. C. Anderson; The fight of the *Mary Rose*; Spritsail topmast, by G. C. E. Crone; Scoresby's compass.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, vol. 5, part 12, contains the following articles:—The origin of the family of Vaux of Harrowden; London pedigrees and coats of arms; Kentish Wills; Tylor: three knights of the Tudor period; Pedigree of the Withpoll family of Somerset, Shropshire, Essex, and Suffolk; Descent of the manor of Boclond, Berks.; Register of Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge.

The Library, vol. 6, no. 3, contains the following papers:—Matthew Parker, by Rev. E. C. Pearce; The Motte edition of Gulliver's Travels, by H. Williams; A complete Press reader, by W. W. Greg; Walkley's piracy of Wither's Poems in 1620, by P. Simpson; A technical use of *Book*, by R. W. Chapman; A note on Shakespearian end-papers, by G. Keynes; Frederick John Hall, by A. W. Pollard.

Occasional Papers published for Members of the Pepys Club, vol. ii, 1917-23, contains the following articles:—Pepys and Shakespeare, by Sir Sidney Lee; Kenrick Edisbury, Surveyor of the Navy, 1632-1638, by Dr. J. C. Bridge; The birthplace of Pepys, by W. H. Whitew; Pepys and Hewer, by Philip Norman; Pepys and the Law, by George Whale; Pepys and the Church, by Rev. T. Wellard; Notes on Samuel Pepys's 'Admiralty Journal', by J. R. Tanner; The Spanish books in the Library of Samuel Pepys, by S. Gaselee; Documents relating to the Prize Goods taken from the Dutch in 1665; *The Memoirs of Samuel Pepys*.

The Geographical Journal, December 1925, contains articles by J. M. de Navarro on Prehistoric routes between northern Europe and Italy defined by the amber trade, and by Rosita McGrath on the rock churches of Lalibala.

The Burlington Magazine, December 1925, contains articles on painted Neolithic pottery in Sistān, by F. M. Andrews; on painted Neolithic pottery in China, by W. P. Yetts; and on a pre-Conquest gold cross, by H. P. Mitchell. In the number for February 1926 is a paper by Mrs. A. H. Christie on a reconstructed embroidered cope from Anagni.

The Saga Book of the Viking Society, vol. 9, part 2, includes the following articles:—Manx crosses: Great Britain and Norway, by Dr. Haakon Shetelig; Rock carvings of the Norse Bronze Age, by Dr. Just Bing; Old historic homesteads of Iceland, by H. W. Bannon; The English parish before the Norman Conquest, by Constance B. Stoney; The Hedin Cross, Maughold, Isle of Man, by P. M. C. Kermode; Celtic tribes in Jutland: a Celtic divinity among the Scandinavian gods, by Professor A. Bugge; Orkney and Shetland Folk, 880–1350, by A. W. Johnston.

Ancient Egypt, December 1925, contains the following articles:—Grant of sovereignty over Carchemish to his son Biyassilis by the Hittite king Subbi-luliuma, by Professor A. H. Sayce; Egypt in Africa, by G. W. B. Huntingford; Royal inheritance in the XIXth dynasty, by Miss M. A. Murray; The cultivators and their land, by Sir Flinders Petrie; Note on the safety of Karnak, by Sir Flinders Petrie.

The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, vol. 11, parts 3–4, contains the following articles:—A relief from the tomb of Ramōse at Thebes, by W. B. Emery; A new edition of the Hermetic writings, by A. D. Nock; The Roman roads and stations in the eastern desert of Egypt, by G. W. Murray; Length measures in Ptolemaic Egypt, by Sir Herbert Thompson; Magical notes, by A. D. Nock; A jasper group of a lion and bull fighting, from El-'Amarnah, in the British Museum, by H. R. Hall; Fresh light on the tomb robberies of the twentieth dynasty at Thebes, by T. E. Peet; Hadrian's decree on renting state domain in Egypt, by W. L. Westermann; Greek sculpture in Ptolemaic Egypt, by A. W. Lawrence; The cult of the Sun and the cult of the Dead in Egypt, by W. J. Perry; Osiris or the Sun-god? a reply to Mr. Perry, by A. M. Blackman; Philological notes, by A. M. Blackman; A bronze dagger of the Hyksos period, by W. R. Dawson; Meriotic studies v, by F. Ll. Griffith; The legend of the capture of Joppa and the story of the foredoomed prince, by T. E. Peet; A cuneiform vocabulary of Egyptian words, by S. Smith and C. J. Gadd, with an additional note by T. E. Peet; A Greek Coptic glossary to Hosea and Amos, by H. I. Bell and H. Thompson; An Oracle papyrus: B. M. 10335, by W. R. Dawson; Oracles in Ancient Egypt, by A. M. Blackman; Notes on some Greek graffiti, by M. N. Tod; Pakhoras—Bakharās—Faras in Geography and History, by F. Ll. Griffith; Double entries in Ptolemaic tax-receipts, by J. G. Milne; Papyrus Lansing: a translation with notes, by A. M. Blackman and T. E. Peet; Bibliography: Ancient Egypt, by F. Ll. Griffith, Christian Egypt, by De L. O'Leary, Greek inscriptions, by M. N. Tod.

Transactions of the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society, vol. 4, part 7, contains the following papers:—The cartulary of the priory of St. Mary, Huntingdon (continued), by Canon Noble; Croxton church, Cambs., by Rev. W. Simms; Iron Age pottery and associated objects in the Museum of the Huntingdon Institution, by J. R. Garrood.

Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, New Series, vol. 1, part 2, contains the following articles:—Medieval military effigies in Derbyshire, by Rev. H. Lawrance and T. E. Routh; Notes on Domesday tenants and under tenants in Derbyshire, by Rev. S. P. H. Statham; Family of Duckmanton, by Rev. S. P. H. Statham; 'Little John's Grave' and the lawful village perch, by S. O. Addy; Monastic settlements in the Peak forest, by H. Kirke. The part also contains the following short notes:—Harborough cave; Barrel Edge, Wirksworth; British stater found near Derby; Portraits of Walton and Cotton; Maidens Hillock, Milking Hillock; Barbara Allen; Doveridge Church tower; Whibbersley Cross; Roman remains at Little Chester; A figure of St. John of Bridlington in Morley Church; The descent of the family of Statham.

Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society, vol. 18, part 1, contains the following articles and short notes:—Gryme's Dyke, or the outward trench of Wyldenhey, by Dr. J. H. Round; Wall paintings at East and West Hanningfield, by A. B. Bamford; Fulk Basset's Register and the Norwich Taxation, by R. C. Fowler; On two large groups of Marsh-mounds on the Essex coast, by Miller Christy, W. H. Dalton, F. W. Reader, and S. Hazzledine Warren; Manorial documents, by Canon Galpin; 'Bygades', by Dr. J. H. Round; 'Alfredenesse', by Dr. J. H. Round; Essex packet boats and bay and say trade, by F. J. Brand; Early rectors of Ingatestone and Fryerning, by Mrs. Christy; A seal and a nickname, by R. C. Fowler; Chelveston, by R. C. Fowler; Liffildewella, by R. C. Fowler; Miles Graye of Colchester, by the Rev. G. M. Benton; Roman pavement uncovered at Colchester, by the Rev. G. M. Benton; Index to printed matter relating to Essex, by the Rev. G. M. Benton; Essex Trade tokens of the seventeenth century, by A. G. Wright.

The Essex Review, January 1926, contains the following articles:—Some seating experiences in Essex churches, during Elizabethan and Stuart times, by the Rev. W. J. Pressey; Old timber-framed houses, especially in Essex: principles of construction, by H. E. Forrest; The forest of Waltham under the Tudors and Stuarts, by A. L. Clarke; Netteswell Farms and their original names, by the Rev. J. L. Fisher.

Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society, vol. 13, part 2, contains the following articles:—Hugh de Grentemesnil and his family, by H. J. Francis; The manor, house, and chapel of Holt, by G. F. Farnham and A. Hamilton Thompson; Gaddesby: (i) The church, by A. Herbert, (ii) Notes on the manor, by G. F. Farnham.

Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, vol. 5, part 2, contains the following papers:—The Clerks' Well, Clerkenwell, by A. Crow; Ralph Rowlett, goldsmith, of London, by C. Angell Bradford; The Sheldon Tapestry (Bodleian) map of London and vicinity, by William Martin; A re-discovered Putney relic: an inscribed mounting block, by Walter Johnson; The roof of the Hall

of the Middle Temple and its repairs, by William Martin and F. L. Dove; Pottery from Nicholas Lane, by E. Yates and A. G. K. Hayter; Roman London: Cornhill, by William Martin and W. C. Edwards; The history of the Whitechapel Bell-foundry, by A. D. Tyssen; The Stone of Destiny; Walbrook, by W. C. Edwards; The Mount House, Monken Hadley Common, by F. L. Dove.

Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, 4th series, vol. 10, part 1, contains the following articles and notes:—Shropshire Members of Parliament, by H. T. Weyman; The Welsh shrievalty papers among the Bridgewater MSS., by Caroline A. J. Skeel; The Lord Calvin, by F. Pember; The family of Marston of Afcote (concluded), by the late E. H. Martin; The family of James, of Mainstone, by the Rev. C. S. James; The Baxter family of Eaton Constantine (concluded), by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher; The life of William Baxter: addenda and corrigenda, by J. E. Auden; Old timber-framed houses, principles of construction, by H. E. Forrest; Excavations at Wroxeter in 1925, by J. A. Morris; Excavations at Stowe, near Knighton, Shropshire, by J. A. Morris; Recent excavations in Grope Lane and Fish street, Shrewsbury, by J. A. Morris; Bronze spear-head found near the Day house, Cherrington, by Lily F. Chitty; Bronze implements from the Edgebold brickfield, near Shrewsbury, by Lily F. Chitty; Inventory of the goods of Thomas Challenor, head master of Shrewsbury school, 27 October 1664, by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher; Stone celt from the Longmynd, by Lily F. Chitty; Excavations at the White abbey, Abberbury, by Lily F. Chitty; Inscriptions in the churchyard of Eaton-under-Haywood.

Somerset Record Society, vol. 39 (Collectanea i), contains the following papers:—Glastonbury abbey in 1322, by Sir H. Maxwell Lyte; Glastonbury abbey and the church of West Pennard, by Robin Flower; The Historia Minor and the Historia Major, from the Wells Liber Albus II, by Dean Armitage Robinson; Household Roll of Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury (1337–8), by Dean Armitage Robinson, with an appendix by A. Hamilton Thompson; A summons of the Green Wax to the sheriff of Somerset and Dorset, by T. Bruce Dilks; Visitation of Religious Houses and Hospitals, 1526, by Sir H. Maxwell Lyte.

The Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, vol. 43, December 1925, contains the following articles:—Flint implements from the Nadder valley, South Wilts., by R. C. C. Clay; The church of St. John the Baptist, Inglesham, by C. E. Ponting; The Evans family of North Wilts., by Canon F. H. Manley; A complete list of the ancient monuments in Wiltshire scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913, up to March 1925; Objects found during excavations on the Romano-British site at Cold Kitchen Hill, Brixton Deverill, 1924, by R. de C. Nan Kivell; The customs of the manors of Calstone and Bremhill, by the Earl of Kerry; The so-called 'Kenward Stone' at Chute Causeway, by H. St. George Gray, with an appendix by H. H. Thomas.

Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society, New Series, vol. 2, contains the following papers:—The church bells of Worcestershire, by H. B. Walters; The tenure of Hartlebury, by the Bishop of Worcester; The Worcester Antiphonar and the Cathedral

services of the thirteenth century, by Canon J. M. Wilson; Some old Worcestershire Inns, by Mrs. Berkeley; The parish and church of Kingsnorton, by H. M. Grant and E. A. B. Barnard; The parish of Eckington: its church records, by Rev. A. W. Fletcher; A glimpse of Worcester cathedral in the reign of Queen Mary, by Canon J. M. Wilson; A Worcestershire historical glass; Prince Arthur's chantry, by the Provost of Eton; A supposed Roman pottery at Sandlin farm, Leigh Sinton, by G. H. Jack; The restoration of the screen in Shelsley Walsh church; An old forge at Astley, by Rev. Dr. Whitley; A Roman villa at Droitwich, by Rev. Dr. Whitley.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. 59, contains the following articles:—Note on a primitive weapon or tool, fashioned by fixing a stone in a wooden shaft, found in a Moss at Bogandoch, Aberdeenshire, by J. Curle; Long cairns and other prehistoric monuments in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, and a short cist at Bruceton, Alyth, Perthshire, by J. G. Callander; A group of chipped stone implements from Roxburghshire and Berwickshire, by J. M. Corrie; The Augustinian priory and parish church of Monymusk, Aberdeenshire, by W. D. Simpson; Old wells and a stone circle at Kenmore, by Rev. W. A. Gillies; A cross-slab at Clanamacrie and Diarmids pillar in Glen Lorrain, Argyll, and a sculptured stone in Glen Buckie, Perthshire, by W. Thomson; Excavation of a chambered cairn at Ham, Caithness, and of a hut circle and two earth-houses at Freswick Links, Caithness, with a note on a winged horse carved on one of the lintels in the earth-house at Crichton Mains, Midlothian, by A. J. H. Edwards; Five documents relating to the lands of Feoroule, Roxburghshire, dating from 1453 to 1542, by W. Douglas; Battle site in Gortan bay, Kentra, Ardnamurchan, by T. C. Lethbridge; A hoard of bronze objects from Wester Ord, Ross-shire, and an Early Iron Age burial at Blackness castle, Linlithgowshire, by J. S. Richardson; A hoard of coins, two spoons, and a cane-top of silver from Irvine, and a spoon of the same metal from Haddington, by J. G. Callander; Whin-Mills in Aberdeenshire, by J. Ritchie; Some ancient crosses in Dumbartonshire and adjoining counties, by A. D. Lacaille; Some old Scottish dances, by A. S. Carruthers; Two unrecorded crosses in Wigtownshire, by Rev. R. S. G. Anderson; The architectural history of Bothwell castle, by W. D. Simpson; Interim report on the excavations of the Roman fort at Mumrills near Falkirk, by G. Macdonald and A. O. Curle; The Mutiny stones, Berwickshire, by J. H. Craw; Bronze Age grave at Craigsorry, Beaully, Inverness-shire, and two urns from Aberdeenshire, by J. G. Callander; Variations of the dog-lock found on Scottish firearms of the seventeenth century, by C. E. Whitelaw; Earth-house or galleried building near Durness, Sutherland, by J. Mathieson; Notes on a portrait at Abbotsford, by W. L. Bell; The discovery of a short cist at Rendall, Orkney, by W. Kirkness; Exploration of a cairn on Canna, by T. C. Lethbridge; Notes on discoveries in St. Magnus cathedral, Kirkwall, by J. Mooney; Recent discoveries in Arran, by L. M'L. Mann; The Old Celtic inscribed and sculptured stone at Auquhollic, Kincardineshire, and Ogam in Scotland, by F. C. Diack; Further discoveries on the line of the Antonine Wall, by G. Macdonald.

The Scottish Historical Review, January 1926, contains the following articles:—The skull of King Robert the Bruce, by Professor T. H. Bryce; Sir Henry Taylor and the establishment of Crown Colony government in the West Indies, by C. S. S. Higham; Some Stuart papers belonging to Messrs. Coutts & Co., by Walter Seton; An unknown testimony on the history of coronation in Scotland, by Marc Bloch; The Anglicisation of Scottish printing, by M. A. Bald; The provocation of James Douglas of Balveny, by Sir Bruce Seton; Sweden and the Jacobites, 1719–20, by A. F. Steuart; The value of history, by Professor Basil Williams; The Fortescue papers, by W. R. Cunningham and J. D. Mackie; An unrecorded portrait of George Buchanan, by J. H. Baxter; The original of Burns's song 'The battle of Sherra-moor', by Frank Miller.

Journal of the County Kildare Archaeological Society, vol. 10, no. 4, contains the following articles:—Kildare members of Parliament, 1559–1800 (continued); Ferns Marriage Licences (continued), edited by H. C. Stanley-Torney; The Chetwood letters (continued); The Book of Survey and Distribution, county Kildare; The Conolly family; St. Wolstan's estate map.

The Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, vol. 3, part 1, contains the following articles in the History and Archaeological sections:—An unappreciated Interlude writer (a letter from Robert Lloyd), by Professor Caroline Skeel; A reference to the Nennian Bellum Cocboy, by I. Williams; Ministers' accounts for the borough of Crickieth, by W. Garmon Jones; Addenda to a bibliography of published works on the municipal history of Wales, by W. Rees; Current work in Welsh archaeology, by R. E. M. Wheeler.

Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, part 46, contains the following papers:—The Nab Head flint factory, by J. P. Gordon Williams; The Wizards of Cwrt-y-Cadno, by Mary L. Lewes and J. P. Gordon Williams; Druidston Haven chipping floors, by J. P. Gordon Williams; Flint-chipping floors: limpet scoop or flake-holder? by J. P. Gordon Williams; The Gilsfachwen 'Hydrophobia stone'; Will of Henry Vaughan of Trimsaran; 'Ieuan Brydydd Hir' and Carmarthen: more unpublished letters, by G. Eyre Evans; Rudd of Aberglasney; Stone javelin from Llanelly, by Cyril Fox; The conservation of sites of scientific interest, by J. L. Myres; Ruined chapels in Carmarthenshire, by J. R. Gabriel; The Soppit psalter, by Mgr. P. E. Hook; The Death Watch beetle (a reprint of the Society of Antiquaries pamphlet); West Wales notes, by C. B. Williams; Jones of Llwyngwyn and Castel Pigyn; Carmarthen county, by B. H. Cunnington; West Wales manuscripts: schedule of deeds presented to the National Library, by G. Eyre Evans; Legal guardians appointed by the Archdeacon's court; Laugharne parish church, by J. P. Gordon Williams; Carew castle shields, by W. G. Spurrell; Urns found on Blaendyffryn farm, by G. Eyre Evans; Laugharne: bells cast locally, by J. P. Gordon Williams; Will of Thomas Phillips of Cringae, 1723; Carmarthenshire, the bidding, by B. H. Cunnington; Elizabeth Williams of Dolaucothi, died 1735; Caveats in the Carmarthen archdeaconry court.

Bulletin annuel de la Société Fersiaise, 1925, contains the following

articles:—The capture of Sark by the French in 1549 and its recapture in 1553 by a Flemish corsair, by E. T. Nicolle; La Hougue Bie: i, in legend and history, by E. T. Nicolle, ii, the prehistoric monument, by H. J. Baal, A. D. B. Godfray, E. T. Nicolle, and N. V. L. Rybot, with a report on the bones, by H. W. Maretts and Sir Arthur Keith, iii, the dolmen, by Z. Le Rouzic, iv, the chapels, by E. T. Nicolle and N. H. Harris.

The Indian Antiquary, January 1926, includes the following articles:—A manuscript history of the rulers of Jinji, by S. M. Edwardes; Moslem epigraphy in the Gwalior state, by Ramsingh Saksena. In the February number are:—Notes on the regalia kept at the Toshakhana of the Government of India, by Rai Bahadur B. A. Gupti; A further instalment of the geographical dictionary of Ancient and Medieval India, by Nundolal Dey.

Epigraphia Indica, vol. 18, parts 1 and 2, contains the following articles:—Kondanaguru grant of Indravarmā, by Professor E. Hultzsch; Bahur plates of Nripatungavarmā, by Professor Hultzsch; An inscribed relic casket from Kurram, by the late Pandit V. Natesa Aiyar; Kanyakumari inscription of Vira-Rajendra-Deva, by the late T. A. Gopinatha Rao; Niduparu grant of Jayasimha I, by Professor Hultzsch; Ipur plates of Vishnuvardhana III, by Professor Hultzsch; Vapaghoshavata grant of Jayanaga, by L. D. Barnett; Nidur inscription of Kulottunga-Chola, by K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar; A note on Manigramattar occurring in Tamil inscriptions, by the late T. A. Gopinatha Rao; Inscribed Buddhist image from Gopalpur, by the late Pandit V. Natesa Aiyar; The Ghugrahati copper-plate inscription of Samachara-deva, by Nalinikanta Bhattasali; Jodhpur inscription of Pratihara Bauka: V. S. 894, by R. C. Majumdar.

Ceylon Journal of Science (Section G, Archaeology, Ethnology, &c.), vol. 1, part 2, contains the following papers by A. M. Hocart, the Archaeological Commissioner:—Archaeological Summary; India and the Pacific; Money.

Bulletin of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, January 1926, contains the following papers: A portrait head of Menander, by D. M. Robinson; A sword of John Hampden; Statuettes of Egyptian gods, by S. A. B. Mercer; Ladik prayer carpet.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin, December 1925, contains notes on an early sixteenth-century tapestry of Music, and on three fragments of Gandhara sculpture, recently acquired by the Museum.

Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, December 1925, contains notes on two sixteenth-century embossed round shields, by Bashford Dean, and on recent accessions of black-figured vases, by Gisela M. A. Richter.

Old Time New England, vol. 16, no. 3, contains the following articles:—The Maria Mitchell House, Nantucket, by Mrs. L. S. Hinchman; Ancient Carpenters' tools, part 4, by H. C. Mercer; William Mumford, stone cutter, by Mrs. H. C. Forbes.

Académie Royale de Belgique: Bulletin de la classe des Lettres, vol. 11, nos. 3-6, contains the following articles:—Papal tithes in the old Belgian dioceses, by Dom U. Berlière; Where did Hannibal cross the Alps? by J. Leclercq; Charges of ritual offences alleged against the

Christians of the second century, by J. P. Waltzing; Recent excavations in Tripoli, by F. Cumont.

Annales de la Société archéologique de Namur, vol. 36, contains the following articles:—The seigniory of Hans-sur-Lesse, by C. G. Roland; Armorial, seals, and epitaphs of the family of Gaiffier, by A. Huart; Two Arabian glasses from the treasure of Oignies, at Namur, by F. Courtoy; The issues of rents of the town of Namur in the fifteenth century, by G. Bigwood; The arms of Namur and Dinant, by A. Huart.

Vol. 37, part 1, contains the following articles:—Marie d'Artois, countess of Namur, by E. Bernays; Prehistoric archaeology: observations made near Mesnil-Saint-Blaise, by M. De Puydt and F. Vercheval; The family of Faux, by C. G. Roland; The companies of arbalasters in the old county of Namur, by D. D. Brouwers.

Namurcum: Chronique de la Société archéologique de Namur, vol. 1, contains the following papers:—A find of flint implements in the citadel of Namur, by H. Angelroth; An archaeological mistake: the vase in which the Marchovelette hoard of Roman coins was found in 1900, by J. Breuer; How Dinant learned the news of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, by D. D. Brouwers; The pump with the Angel at Namur, by F. Courtoy; A twelfth-century enamel, and Roman coins in the Namur Museum, by F. Courtoy; Recent discoveries of Roman remains at Namur, by F. Courtoy; The retable in Bouvignes church, by J. Destrée; Hugues de Florennes, by A. Huart; The seal of Jaquemart de Guistelle, canon of St. Autain, by A. Huart; A portrait of Rémy du Laury, by A. Huart; Prehistoric sites at Geaves and Faulx-les-Tombes, by J. le Grand-Metz; Adrien Joseph Ancheval, regulator of weights at Namur in the eighteenth century, by A. Mahieu; Jean III, count of Namur, by F. Rousseau; Golzinne, by C. G. Roland; The adventures of an eighteenth-century physician, by F. Rousseau.

Vol. 2 contains the following papers:—The flags of 1830-1831 in the Namur Museum, by E. Fivet; The arms of Jean Buffetial, abbot of Brogne, by A. Huart; A miniature of J. J. Lambot de Ciney, 1792, by F. Courtoy; Coins of Hainault in the Namur Museum, by A. Mahieu; Henry Bishop of Liège (1145-1164), a native of Grand-Leez, by F. Rousseau; Incised slabs, by F. Courtoy; The altar frontal given to Namur Cathedral by Ferdinand de Berlo, bishop of Namur, by A. Huart; A bust of Barbier by Leclercq, 1802, in the Namur Museum, by F. Courtoy; The painter Jacques Baudin, by J. Breuer; The installation of seigneurs in the county of Namur in the eighteenth century, by D. D. Brouwers; The book of complaints of the commune of Frasnes in 1789, by D. D. Brouwers; The removal of the bells of Dinant by the French in 1554, by Abbé A. Poulin; The treasure of the collegiate church of Walcourt in 1656, by F. Courtoy; A Roman bronze horse-trapping from Bois de Rémont, by F. Courtoy; The Namur origin of Christopher Butkens, by L. Le Febve de Vivy; The heraldry of the treasure of Croix-Monet, by A. Huart; Schools of Walloon sculpture, by F. Courtoy.

Bulletin de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France, 1925, part 2, contains the following papers:—Military diplomas from Corsica and Bulgaria, by E. Michon; The life of Dine Raponde, by L. Dimier; Polished stone axes found in Roman buildings, by J. Formigé; A Roman

sword scabbard, by E. Michon; Inscriptions from Djemila, by J. Zeiller; The baptistery at Fréjus, by J. Formigé; The influence of the architecture of the Ile-de-France on that of the Cotentin, by M. Serbat; Gallo-Roman bronzes found in the department of the Ardennes, by Dr. Guelliot; A terra-cotta perfume burner from North Africa, by L. Poinssot and R. Lantier; Position marks cut on stones on churches in Reims and elsewhere, by L. Demaison; A shield of arms on the Obit roll of the collegiate church of Villeneuve-les-Avignon (Bibl. nat. MS. lat. 5246), by M. Prinnet; The narthex of the church of Saint-Philibert at Tournus, by M. Puig y Cadafalch; On the architectural term *pastoureau*, by L. Demaison; Sixteenth-century alabaster panels, by Comte de Loïse; Graffiti in the Templars' church of Sainte Catherine at l'Épinat, by Abbé Plat; Romanesque capitals at Auvergne, by M. Deshoulières; Forged inscriptions from Tripoli, by J. Zeiller; The armorials in the Anglo-Saxon Paris psalter (Bibl. nat. MS. lat. 8824), by M. Prinnet; The dish of Saint-Antonin, by M. de Mély; Four documents relating to an order for hats of exceptional size made at Rome for Louis XI in 1479, by P. Lauer; The *Deae Matres*, by M. Rostovtzeff; The text of the inscription from Colonia Augusta Raurica recently published by Stähelin, by J. Toutain; The seal of the guardian of Besançon, by M. Prinnet; French monuments in the Charterhouse at Basle, by Professor S. A. Stückelberg; Sculptures in plaster in the Hôtel-Dieu at Chartres, by A. Mayeux; The introduction of the dome in France, by MM. Brutails and de Mély; The meaning of the word *coupe*, by R. Fage.

Revue archéologique, vol. 22, October-December 1925, contains the following articles:—The migration of Hispanic types in the Aeneolithic and at the beginning of the Bronze Age, by P. Bosch-Gimpera; The Gaulish god Rudiobos, Rudianos, by J. Loth; The church at Thugga, by L. Poinssot and R. Lantier; Intaglios engraved with representations of the legend of the foundation of the Capitol, by A. Blanchet; Bibliography of Roman inscriptions, 1925, by R. Cagnat and M. Besnier.

L'Anthropologie, tome xxxv, nos. 5-6 (Paris: Dec. 1925). Most of the articles are ethnological, but the first is a valuable summary of the late neolithic, aeneolithic, and early Bronze Ages of the Peninsula, by MM. Bosch-Gimpera and Péricot. Four areas are distinguished—the western (Portuguese megalithic), central, Almerian, and Pyrenean, and the characteristics of each in subdivided periods is given with sketch-maps and a few illustrations. The beaker is considered indigenous, especially in central Spain, where it marks phase A of the aeneolithic. A small part of a remarkable embroidery is figured on p. 522, from a kurgan in south-west Mongolia, dating from the second century B.C. It represents an elk attacked by a winged lynx, in a style pointing to contact with south Russia and the Near East, and more especially with the Oxus region. The myth of Atlantis is noticed once more on p. 527, and Professor Boule reviews memoirs on the skulls from Mugem shell-mounds in Portugal (p. 528, cf. p. 415), from Broken Hill, Rhodesia (p. 529), and from a cave near the Sea of Galilee (p. 602), on which Mr. Turville-Petre has lectured in London. There are also notices of Dr. Henri Martin's second volume on La Quina

(the flint industry) and Mr. Mitra's work on Prehistoric India, with summary of the chapters. The ancient pottery of Switzerland and Malta is discussed (p. 545), and attention drawn to a genealogical tree of neolithic wares in Dr. Menghin's edition of Professor Hoernes' *Urgeschichte der bildenden Kunst*. The International Congress of Anthropology and prehistoric Archaeology, that was to have been held at Madrid in 1915 and was postponed till this year, is now again postponed till 1927.

Revue Anthropologique, octobre-décembre, 1925 (35^e année, nos. 10-12). An illustrated paper by MM. Bosch-Gimpera and Serra Rafols on the Neolithic and Aeneolithic of France has three sketch-maps showing the areas affected by (i) the latest Neolithic, (ii) the Aeneolithic, and (iii) the early Bronze cultures; and the original connexion, immediate or remote, with Catalonia is demonstrated. The first wave came from Spain in the Epipalaeolithic period and reached as far north as Belgium; and in Spain the art of wall-painting (*art rupestre*) persisted down to the late neolithic grotto-period when the megalithic culture passed the Pyrenees, so that the dolmens of south France are at earliest Aeneolithic, as witness their zoned beakers. The connexion is closest with the south-east of France, but contact was broken in the early Bronze Age, as El Argar is unrepresented in France; and south-west France developed Catalan models (derived from the south-east of the country) on local lines from the Aeneolithic onwards. M. H. de Winiwarter replies to Dr. Legendre's article on the races of the Far East, and maintains against Dr. Bushell that Greek art had little, if any, influence on China, Gandhara representing a debased survival of Hellenistic art from Asia Minor, not Hindu art transformed by contact with Greece. At present proofs are wanting for any theory of Chinese origins; but excavation may reveal the native independent art of a people which was versed in printing and astronomy and had the mariner's compass, gnomon, and water-clock in remote antiquity.

Aréthuse, January 1926, contains the following articles:—The so-called medallion of Galla Placidia on the Byzantine cross in the museum at Brescia, by F. de Mély; The influence of sculpture and painting on the coin types of Magna Graecia and Sicily in the fifth century B.C., ii, by S. Mirone; French cameos in the museum at Vienna, by E. Kris; Russian paper money, 1914-23, by A. Lohmeyer.

Hespéris, vol. 5, part 1, contains the following articles:—A new Merenid historical text: The *Musnad* of Ibn Marzūk, with text and translation, by E. Lévi Provençal; A new Moroccan document about the plague of 1799, by Dr. H. P. J. Renaud; The basin of Ouaoizert, by E. F. Gautier; North African Berber mats, by P. Ricard; Kabara and Karabara, by Lt.-Col. H. de Castries; Note on the origin of the name Mahomet, by G. S. Colin.

Bulletin de la Société scientifique, historique, et archéologique de La Corrèze, vol. 47, part 2, contains the following articles:—Effigies of Pope Gregory XI, by R. Fage; The canton of Larche (Corrèze) during the Revolution, by Dr. R. Laffon; The feudal régime in Limousin, by R. Rohmer; The book of complaints of the parish of Yssandon, by M. Guyot; The four vicomtes of Limousin, by J. Audiau; An attempt at a list of books dealing with the horses of Limousin and

matters connected therewith, by L. de Nussac; The tumulus 'de la Ménagerie', Saint Armir, by J. Bouyssonie; Excursion to Merle, by E. Bourdet; Excavations at Puy d'Issolu, by B. Margne.

Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, February-April 1925, contains the following papers:—The fraternity of St. Pierre d'Oye, by E. Platiau; The attitude of L. A. de Valbelle towards the Council of Cambrai, 1699, by Canon Delamotte; The remains of a twelfth-century manuscript in the library of St. Bertin, by Dom A. Wilmart.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1925, nos. 2 and 3, contains the following papers:—Discoveries at Amiens in 1924, by E. Bienaimé; The ancient oil industry, by G. Beaurain; The place-names of the canton of Crécy, by M. Sagebien; Note on Philippe de Champagne's picture of Moses in the Picardy Museum, by R. de Guyencourt; Firebacks, by A. de Gilles; The discovery of a prehistoric station at Gamaches, by B. Saintes; Extracts from the registers of the parish of Guehauville, 1671-1708.

Bonner Jahrbücher, Heft 129, contains the following articles:—Ancient burial customs in Egypt and the Near East, by F. W. v. Bissing; The altar of the Temple of Athene at Priene, by A. v. Gerkan; Oriental mystery cults in Roman Rhineland, by H. Lehner; The development of the ancient dwelling-house, by F. Oelmann; The reconstruction of the Roman villas at Nennig and Fliessem, by H. Mylius; A pantheistic bronze from Mainz, by F. Fremersdorf; Three new Rhenish coin finds, by J. Hagen; Alterations in the course of the Lower Rhine, by Dr. R. Hennig. The number also contains summaries of the following papers read before the Verein von Altertumsfreunden:—Phidias, by H. Schrader; Polygnotus, by F. Winter; The castle and park of Brühl, by E. Wackenroder; The forum and basilica of Kempten, by R. Schultze; The master of the Niobe group, by F. Winter; The return to classical art in the eighteenth century, by E. Renard; Antiquity and the discovery of America, by A. Elter. In addition there is contained in the volume the reports of the Bonn Museum, including notes on excavations, amongst these being that of a Roman camp at Villenhaus.

Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità, 6th series, vol. i, fasc. 4, 5, and 6 (April-June 1925), contains the following articles:—A small monument with relief of the wolf and twins from Turin, by P. Barocelli; Objects from the prehistoric station of Castellaro (Grotto lengo), and a bronze bust of Dionysus, perhaps part of harness, now in the museum at Brescia, by G. Patroni; an inscribed stone weight and catalogue of forty others in the museum at Ancona, by G. Moretti; Description of an important mosaic with tritons and sea-monsters from Sassoferrato, now in the museum at Ancona, by the same; Fragment from Urbisaglia of the *Fasti Triumphales*, between 176 and 159 B.C., apparently independent of the version of the Regia at Rome, by the same; Three mosaics from Falerone (one with marine subjects now in the museum at Ancona; another with geometrical patterns in that of Ascoli Piceno; the third also geometrical, with inscription of the donor and name of the maker), by the same; Account of the systematic excavation of an Etruscan temple at Orvieto, the existence

of which had long been known, by L. Pernier and E. Stefani; Two headless statues from the Via Ruggero Bonghi, Rome (now in the Conservatori Museum), one of the type of the Venus of Arles, by R. Paribeni; A Latin and a Greek epitaph from Rome, by G. Mancini; Discovery of a piece of the pre-Roman city wall at Teano (Teanum Sidicinum) with internal platform supported by stone columns, by M. Della Corte; Find of *aes grave librale* (most of the known types) at Pozzaglia, by L. Cesano; Description of the objects and figured vases (mostly Corinthian) from the recently discovered Greek necropolis (seventh-sixth century B.C.) at Syracuse (fully illustrated), by P. Orsi.

Rendiconti della R. Accademia nazionale dei Lincei, 6th ser., vol. i, fasc. 5 (April 1925), contains an account of some unpublished Sabaeen inscriptions and antiquities from South Arabia, by C. Conti Rossini; and the description of a figured amphora cover in the Turin Museum, apparently the work of Exekias who signed an amphora in the Louvre, by Dr. D. Zancani.

Fornvännen: Meddelanden från K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien, 1925, Läfte 2 (Stockholm). The first important inhabited site of the Bronze Age in Sweden, extending over 1,000 square metres, is described by Knut Kjellmark, with a few illustrations. It covered a hill, that might have been taken for a barrow, near the fishing village of Kämpinge, east of Falsterbo in Scania; and though long-continued occupation was indicated by the blackened sand, the finds proved unimportant. Eight barrows close to the same village were examined, all dating from the fourth or fifth of the six stages recognized in the Bronze Age of Scandinavia. One contained a stone cist 1 metre long, inside which was an oak box in two halves, also burnt bones, a bronze awl and arrow-head, and four flint strike-a-lights; the others yielded burnt bones, a bronze saw and studs, awl and tweezers, and fragments of pottery, of which reconstructions are given. More important is an article by Sune Lindqvist on the origin of the Vendel helmets, with bibliography (p. 181). In contrast to the Thorsberg specimen of Roman origin, those found at Vendel were made for long-headed warriors, and were based on a type worn by the Stablesian horsemen of the Roman army in various parts of Europe before A.D. 400, but the earliest Vendel specimen cannot date before 500. On the site of a sixth-century foundry at Ringstad in Östergötland were found a number of heavy clay rings, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, which are usually considered loom-weights, but in this case seem to have protected the bellows from the heat of the furnace. Several gold ornaments recently acquired by the Stockholm Museum are illustrated on p. 218.

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- *Becker the Counterfeiter. By George F. Hill. Part II, with eleven plates. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 7. Pp. 39. London: Spink, 1925.

Painting.

- *Victoria and Albert Museum. A picture book of English miniatures. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 24. London: Stationery Office, 1925. 6d.

Plate.

- *The Church Plate of the County of Essex. Described by the Rev. G. Montagu Benton, the Rev. Canon F. W. Galpin, and the Rev. W. J. Pressey. Edited, with an introduction, by the Rev. W. J. Pressey. 11 x 8½. Pp. x + 335. Colchester: Benham, 1926. £1 1s.

Prehistoric Archaeology.

- *La Grotte des Hyènes du Djebel-Roknia. Par A. Debruge. Reprint *Mem. Soc. arch. Constantine*, lv. 8½ x 5½. Pp. 67. Constantine, 1925.
- *The Faliscans in Prehistoric times. By Louise Adams Holland. Papers and Monographs of the American Academy in Rome, Vol. v. 9½ x 6. Pp. xi + 162. Rome, 1925.
- *The Axe Age: a study in British Prehistory. By T. D. Kendrick. 7¾ x 5½. Pp. xii + 177. London: Methuen, 1925. 6s.
- *L'Âge de la pierre polie dans la vallée de la Vesdre (province de Liège). Par L. Lequeux et C. Sladden. 9½ x 6. Pp. 88. Brussels: Imp. Médicale et Scientifique, 1924.
- *Prehistoric and Roman Wales. By R. E. M. Wheeler. 8¾ x 5½. Pp. 299. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1925. 18s.

Roman Archaeology.

- *Imperial Rome. i, Men and events; ii, the Empire and its inhabitants. Translated from the Swedish of Martin P. Nilsson by the Rev. G. C. Richards. 8¾ x 5½. Pp. xvi + 376. London: Bell, 1926. 21s.
- *New Guide to Pompeii. By Wilhelm Engelmann. (English edition.) 6¾ x 4¾. Pp. 219. Leipzig: Engelmann, 1925. 5s. or 5 marks.
- *Roman London. By Gordon Home, with a chronology compiled by Edward Foord. 8½ x 5½. Pp. 254. London: Benn, 1926. 15s.
- See also *Prehistoric Archaeology*.

Science.

- *Early Science in Oxford. By R. T. Gunther. Vol. III, part i, The Biological Sciences; part ii, The Biological Collections. Vol. IV, The Philosophical Society. 8½ x 5½. Pp. xii + 564; viii + 259. Oxford: printed for the Subscribers, 1925. £3 3s.
- *Surgery: a hundred years ago. Extracts from the diary of Dr. C. B. Tilanus. Edited by Professor H. T. Deelman. Translated from the Dutch by Joseph Bles. 7 x 4¾. Pp. 156. London: Bles, 1925. 6s.

Sculpture.

- *Victoria and Albert Museum. A picture book of English Alabaster carvings. 7¼ x 4¾. Pp. 24. London: Stationery Office, 1925. 6d.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday, 19th November 1925. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Dr. W. L. Hildburgh, F.S.A., for his gift of a collection of Spanish seal matrices.

Mr. Walter Tower read a paper on the painted glass in Tewkesbury Abbey church.

Thursday, 26th November 1925. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

A Humble Address of Condolence to H.M. the King on the death of H.M. Queen Alexandra was adopted, the Fellows signifying their assent by rising in their places.

Mr. F. H. Crossley was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. C. J. P. Cave read a paper on the bosses on the quire vault of Winchester Cathedral, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 3rd December 1925. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos, F.S.A., for his gift of a copy of the catalogue of his ceramic collection.

Sir Hamilton Hulse, Bart., was admitted a Fellow.

A vote of condolence on the death of the Rev. H. F. Westlake, M.V.O., F.S.A., was adopted, the Fellows signifying their assent by rising in their places.

Mr. H. B. Walters, F.S.A., read papers on some thirteenth-century English bells and on a dated medieval bell from Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Thursday, 10th December 1925. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Letters were read from the Secretary of State conveying His Majesty's thanks for the Address on the occasion of the death of Queen Alexandra, and from Mrs. Westlake thanking the Fellows for their message of condolence.

Lt.-Col. Bidder, F.S.A., read a paper by himself and the late Rev. H. F. Westlake on recent excavations at Merton priory, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 17th December 1925. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Mr. H. L. Bradfer-Lawrence was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. V. E. Nash-Williams and Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A., read a paper on recent excavations at Caerwent, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A., read a paper on a dug-out canoe from Wales (see p. 121).

Mr. W. C. Edwards exhibited and presented a Roman tile from Cornhill.

Thursday, 14th January 1926. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Mr. R. Darell-Jeffreys exhibited through Mr. C. O. Skilbeck, F.S.A., a sixteenth-century illuminated pedigree, with later additions, of the family of Darrell of Sessay and Littlecote, Wiltshire.

The following were elected Fellows:—Mr. Arthur Maurice Woodward, Mr. John Charlesworth, Canon Arthur Worthington Goodman, Mr. William Pollitt, Mr. Charles John Philip Cave, Major-General Arthur Edmund Sandbach, Mr. Herbert Ernest Balch, Earl Cawdor, Mr. Oswin John Charlton, Major Edward Herbert Simpson, Dr. Percy Scott Worthington, Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd, and Mr. William Pinckard Delane Stebbing.

Thursday, 21st January 1926. T Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Mr. W. Pollitt and Mr. C. J. P. Cave were admitted Fellows.

Mr. Philip Laver, F.S.A., read a paper on the excavation of a tumulus at Lexden, near Colchester, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 28th January 1926. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Major E. H. Simpson was admitted a Fellow.

On the nomination of the President, the following were appointed auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1925: Mr. F. W. Pixley, Mr. P. D. Griffiths, Mr. A. W. Clapham, and Mr. W. Longman.

Mr. H. F. Traylen, Local Secretary, read a paper on domestic architecture of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries at Stamford, Lincolnshire, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Thursday, 4th February 1926. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Dr. P. S. Worthington was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., exhibited an ornamented bronze palstave, probably Danish.

Mr. H. G. W. d'Almaine, F.S.A., exhibited three bronze shovels, probably Coptic.

Mr. A. Savell exhibited, through the Secretary, a monumental brass of a lady, c. 1530.

Sir Algernon Tudor-Craig, F.S.A., exhibited a Nankin hexagonal jardinière, Khang-he period, 1693-7, with the arms of Johnson impaling Lovelace.

The following were elected Fellows:—Dr. George Francis Hill (proposed *honoris causa*), Mr. Noel Philip Wentworth Viner-Brady, Mr. Granville Proby, Rev. Dr. Thomas Alfred Walker, Rev. James Edward Huxley Blake, Mr. William George Constable, Mr. Francis William Troup, Brig.-Gen. Edmund Godfrey Godfrey-Faussett, Lt.-Col. John Murray, Mr. Arthur Ernest Relph, Mr. George Wyman

Abbott, Mrs. Rachael Poole, Mr. Lawrence Eyre Tanner, and Professor Arthur Mayger Hind.

At the close of the ballot the meeting was made an Extraordinary Meeting to consider alterations and additions to the Statutes, proposed by the Council, which were carried *nemine contradicente*.

Thursday, 11th February 1926. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Mr. A. E. Relph and Mr. G. Wyman Abbott were admitted Fellows.

Mr. E. T. Leeds, F.S.A., read a paper on excavations at Chun castle, Penzance, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 18th February 1926. Mr. Emery Walker, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Westlake for her gift of a transcript of the accounts of the Gilds of St. Margaret's, Westminster and St. Mary Rouncivall, made by her husband, the late Rev. H. F. Westlake, F.S.A.

The following were admitted Fellows: Mrs. Poole, Brig.-Gen. E. G. Godfrey-Faussett, Mr. L. E. Tanner, Professor A. M. Hind, Mr. W. G. Constable, and Mr. W. P. D. Stebbing.

Mr. R. A. Smith, F.S.A., read notes on two bronze bowls of the Early Iron Age, one from Launceston, exhibited by Mr. G. Penrose, Local Secretary, and the other from Cerrig-y-Drudion, Denbighshire, exhibited by Rev. E. Davis, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Mr. Garnet R. Wolseley exhibited a collection of pottery vessels representing the entire Early Iron Age, from Park Brow, Cissbury, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Lt.-Col. Hawley, F.S.A., read a report on the excavations at Park Brow, Cissbury, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 25th February 1926. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Dr. G. F. Hill and Mr. N. Lloyd were admitted Fellows.

Mr. G. H. Jack, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Herefordshire, read a paper on ancient bridges in Herefordshire and their preservation, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Thursday, 4th March 1926. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Earl Cawdor and Mr. O. J. Charlton were admitted Fellows.

Dr. W. L. Hildburgh, F.S.A., exhibited five alabaster tables and an alabaster St. John's head.

The following were elected Fellows: Mr. William Edward Frank Macmillan, Mr. Thomas Henry Boileau Graham, Professor Henry Arderne Ormerod, Mr. Frederick Lionel Dove, Dr. John Lamplugh Kirk, Dr. Frederic William Hardman, Mr. John Alder Knowles, Mr. Cuthbert Joseph Lake, Mr. John Holland Walker, Rev. Walter Budgen, Mr. John Murray, and the Earl of Kerry.

Thursday, 11th March 1926. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows: Rev. R. G. Griffiths, Rev. W. Budgen, Mr. T. H. B. Graham, Mr. N. P. W. Viner-Brady, Mr. F. L. Dove, and Mr. F. W. Troup.

Mr. C. R. Peers, Director, Mr. A. W. Clapham, F.S.A., and Rev. R. U. Potts, F.S.A., read a paper on St. Austin's Abbey church, Canterbury, before the Norman Conquest, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

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